# Bombay Gazette.

*PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.*

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

**Vol. LI.** MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1840. **3,153.**



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Fine Ship "MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, has room for a few tons of broken Stowage or light goods and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co. or of the Captain on board.—Bombay, 27th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 27th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "MEDORA," WILLIAM HARRISON, Commander. For Passage apply to HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 27th April 1840.

FREIGHT TO MACAO.—The Portuguese Brig ESPERANCA, will sail on the first week of next month. For freight and passage apply to Captain J. T. SENNA at the Office of Sir ROGER DE FARIA.—Bombay, 27th April 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The Ship "MOFFATT," Captain GILBERT, 821 Tons, burthen is in Ballast and prepared to commence loading forthwith, apply to

FRITH AND Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1840.


## NOTICE.

WRITTEN Tenders will be received by the Acting Secretary of the Bombay Native Education Society, on Saturday the 2nd Proximo, for lithographing and printing certain Works in Murathee, Goojrathee and English. Particulars of which may be learnt on application at the Society's Rooms daily from 10 to 4 Sundays excepted.

H. BARR,
*Lt. & Actg. Secy. to the Society*

Bombay, Society's Rooms, 24th April 1840.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned requests that all claims against him be immediately presented for liquidation.

GEORGE ASHBURNER,—*8th Regt.*

April 26th, 1840.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE DIRECTORS give notice, that the BANK will be opened for general business on WEDNESDAY next the 15TH INSTANT, and that they have determined upon the following rates for granting Loans and Discounts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| INTEREST.— | On Loans on Govt. paper... | 6 ℘ Ct. |
| | On Metals..... | 6½ „ |
| | On other goods..... | 7½ „ |
| DISCOUNTS. | On Government Bills..... | 5 ℘ Ct. |
| | On Private ditto..... | 7½ „ |

The DIRECTORS further give notice. That the Bank will receive money in deposit or on current account without any charge for commission, but that no Interest will be allowed on such lodgements.

That the Bank will issue on application Post Bills payable to order, and at, not exceeding, 30 days sight.

That the Bank will realize Dividends and Interest on Government Securities on account of constituents.

The Bank Office will be open from 10 o'clock before noon till 4 o'clock afternoon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proposal for Loans will not be received ..... after. | 1 | o'clock afternoon. | |
| Private Bills and Notes for discounts..... | Do. 1 | Do. | Do. |
| Government and Salary Bills discounted till..... | 3 | Do. | Do. |
| Post Bills issued till..... | 3 | Do. | Do. |
| All other business transacted till..... | 4 | Do. | Do. |

W. W. CARGILL,
*Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

Bombay, 10th April 1840.


IN the Press, and will be ready on the 1st Proximo, price 1½ Rupees.

MARCHING RHYMES.

OR

A SOLDIER'S RAMBLES.

THROUGH

**Scinde and Afghanistan**

*during the campaign of* 1839.

BY

COLOUR SERJEANT WILLIAM BONE,
2D OR QUEENS ROYAL REGIMENT.

Apply at A. VIEGAS' Circulating Library No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Tuesday the 28th Inst. Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by public Auction at 11 A. M. An Invoice of Porcelain and Queen's Ware, the former consisting of Tea Sets without Plates, Tea & Coffee Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Tea, Coffee and Milk Pots &c. &c. The remains of an Invoice of Millinery consisting of Collars, Veils &c. —An Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of cut and plain Glasses of sorts, few Hhds. of Bass' Beer, an extensive Invoice of Oilman's stores—consisting of Soup and Boulle, Bottled Fruits, Salad Oil, Mustard, Cheese &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th April 1840.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on Wednesday next the 29th Instant, the following Property of a Gentleman deceased, consisting of Silver and Glass Ware, Furniture, Jackwood and Blackwood Couches, Sofa, Dressing and Washing Tables, Blackwood Arm Chairs, Card Tables, Tea Poys, Screens, a large Persian Carpet, also a quantity of Duck for Pantaloons, Damask Towelling, and a large assortment of Valuable Books. Catalogue of the Books may be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 30th Instant, Messrs. SMITH AND Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the household Property of a Gentleman at an outstation, consisting of Plated Ware, Handsome hot Water Curry Dishes, nearly new; Bread Baskets, Muffin Dishes, Sugar Basin Salvers &c. &c. Likewise a Pair of Silk Damask Couches, Sideboard large Dining, Sofa, and Card Tables, Chests of Drawers, Easy Chairs, Glass Ware, and Breakfast and Dinner Sets; Argand Hanging Lamps, Wallshade, Carpets, with various other useful and handsome articles.

ALSO.

At Noon, a sound Grey Buggy horse.

Bombay, 27th April 1840.

ON SALE with Messrs. SMITH & Co. an excellent Liverpool built Phaeton, second hand, strongly built with shafts and pole complete.

An early application is required.

ALSO.

A new and superior set of Buggy Harness, moderate price.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

*Bombay Gazette Office. 27th April* 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Respondentia Bonds, each.. | Rs. | 1 |
| Ship's Articles..... | „ | 1 |
| Policies of Insurance..... | „ | 1 |
| Bills of Exchange, per set..... | Ans. | 8 |
| Interest Bonds..... | „ | 8 |
| Bills of Lading..... | „ | 8 |
| Powers of Attorney, each..... | „ | 8 |

## PROSPECTUS

OF

A NEW JOURNAL,

TO BE STYLED

"THE BOMBAY HERALD."

IT has been often said, that more than three papers cannot subsist in Bombay, and this opinion draws assurance from the several successive abortive attempts which have lately been made to institute a fourth journal. The PROPRIETORS of the HERALD are, however, impressed with the notion that where there is room for three, there can be room for four, and have accordingly determined, on the "*si-viam-non-inveniam-faciam*" principle, to issue their paper on the first Tuesday of next month.

The Proprietors hope for every indulgence from the public, and they will endeavour to merit a due share of support and patronage.

The HERALD will have its pages executed in a superior style of typography, and every pains, essential to neatness and correctness, will be bestowed on it. The paper will be printed twice a week, and published on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday. A single sheet of closely arranged matter will contain all the information, peculiar to the other journals here, and will, besides, be varied with pieces of original literature, principally on local scenes and topics.

Of what else the HERALD *will* be, it is best to let it speak for itself. The public are, however, assured, that *it* is not to begin and terminate its existence in this brief PROSPECTUS :—every exertion shall be used to make the journal worthy of respect and consideration.

*Price Two Rupees per Month.*

*** Applications to be made to Mr. E. KEAN, at Mr. VIEGAS' Circulating Library, No. 5, Church-lane, Fort.

Bombay, 10th April 1840.

THE numerous communications which have been addressed to Captain GRINDLAY from all parts of India, conveying the most flattering approbation of the manner in which his duties to his constituents have hitherto been performed, and the most cordial assurances of support to the new Firm, commenced in November, 1838, are felt by him to call for a public expression of gratitude.

In thus offering his thanks for the extensive and honorable patronage long afforded to the Establishment under his sole management, and now so kindly promised to the Firm of GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS, he begs to assure his numerous friends and well wishers, that the efforts of himself and his partners will be unremittingly directed to merit the continued confidence reposed in them by the various branches of the Indian community, both at home and abroad.

The high character attained by the Establishment under his superintendence has been the result of many years' perseverance.—Its pretensions were tested by experience, and the value of the facilities which it afforded for the dispatch of business, tried and vouched for by a large proportion of those whose engagements led them to India. It is acknowledged with pride, that success followed exertion, and the means have thus been obtained of increasing the resources of the Establishment and greatly enlarging the circle of its usefulness.

In conclusion, Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS have only to remind their Subscribers and the Public at large, that they continue to transact every description of business connected with India and the Colonies.

Parties desiring to support this Agency are informed that Subscriptions of 12 Rupees per annum will be received by

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY & Co..... Madras.
Messrs. LECKIE & Co..... Bombay.
Messrs. FRITH & Co..... Do.

Office of the East India Army Agency in London, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place Charing, Cross.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—1840.

EAST INDIAN ARMY AGENCY,

16, *Cornhill, and* 8, *St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.*

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS.

BY the Convention between the British and French Governments, the Mails will be made up for India viá Marseilles on the 4th of every Month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day. A Mail will likewise be made up monthly, viá FALMOUTH.

The following Table shows the days on which the Mail is despatched from London viá Falmouth and Gibraltar, and the Corresponding dates of despatch from London viá Marseilles, with their respective periods of Arrival at Malta, from whence they are conveyed together to Alexandria. The Mail viá Falmouth will await at Malta the arrival of that viá Marseilles.

FROM LONDON VIA FALMOUTH.

| *Leaves London.* | | | *Arrive at Malta,* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1839 | Saturday, Dec. | 21 | 1840 | Wednesday, Jan. | 8 |
| 1840 | „ Jan. | * | | Feb. | * |
| | „ Feb. | * | | Mar. | * |
| | „ Mar. | 21 | | Wednesday, Apr. | 8 |
| | „ Apr. | * | | „ May | 6 |
| | „ May | 23 | | „ June | 10 |
| | „ June | 20 | | „ July | 8 |
| | „ July | 25 | | „ Aug. | 12 |
| | „ Aug. | 22 | | „ Sept. | 9 |

The present Contract Terminates.

* *These dates are not yet determined, 9th Dec.* 1839.

FROM LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

| *Leaves London.* | | | *Arrive at Malta.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, | Jan. | 4 | Monday, | Jan. | 13 |
| Tuesday, | Feb. | 4 | Thursday, | Feb. | 13 |
| Wednesday, | Mar. | 4 | Friday, | Mar. | 13 |
| Saturday, | Apr. | 4 | Monday, | Apr. | 13 |
| Monday, | May | 4 | Wednesday, | May | 13 |
| Thursday, | June | 4 | Saturday, | June | 13 |
| Saturday, | July | 4 | Monday, | July | 13 |
| Tuesday, | Aug. | 4 | Thursday, | Aug. | 13 |
| Friday, | Sept. | 4 | Monday, | Sept. | 14 |
| Monday, | Oct. | *5 | Tuesday, | Oct. | 13 |
| Wednesday, | Nov. | 4 | Friday, | Nov. | 13 |
| Friday, | Dec. | 4 | Monday, | Dec. | 14 |

* October 4th falling on Sunday.

Information on the various Routes, &c. and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities as well as Malta, Constantinople, Egypt and India, may be obtained at this Agency, where the latest Intelligence of every description connected with the East and Indian Journals and other publications, are always available to the subscribers.

Much inconvenience being experienced by parties in the country, in the transmission of their Letters by the overland route, they are respectfully informed, that on payment of an *Annual Subscription of £1 in advance*, to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.'s Agency No. 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, they may send their letters to be registered and forwarded; and the postage paid will be charged periodically to the Subscribers.

POSTAGE.—Letters either by British or French Steamers, are chargeable by weight; and a Letter (which may contain any number of enclosures, sealed or otherwise,) not exceeding the weight of a quarter of an ounce, is liable to a single rate of Postage,—that is, by the Marseilles line 2s. and 8d. and by the Falmouth Mail. the weight not to exceed Half an Ounce, the Postage to be 1s., all paid in advance. On Newspapers the Postage by Marseilles is 2d., by Falmouth free; they must however be posted within seven days from the date of their publication.

All Letters should be written on thin "Bank Post" paper, and wafered, and marked respectively "viâ Falmouth," and "viâ Marseilles."

Passengers wishing to embark by the Falmouth Packet, should do so at Blackwall, on the Evening of Thursday preceding the dates above mentioned, which are uniformly Saturday; or they may leave London by the Falmouth Mail of that Saturday.

N. B.—Passengers will experience great difficulty by this conveyance, because on the arrival of the Mails at Alexandria on the 19th of every month, they are immediately conveyed across by Express in three days, at a rate too rapid for Passengers to Suez, from whence the Steamer departs to Bombay on the 23rd of the month.—But—

—A French Steamer leaves Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and arrives at Alexandria in fourteen days, by which a Passenger leaving by the 1st, will reach Alexandria on the 15th, and have seven days to cross to Suez.

PASSAGE MONEY.

BY THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

| | Chief Cabin. £ | s. | d. | Second Cabin. £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between London and Gibraltar.. ..... | 20 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | Including Provisions. |
| Between Gibraltar and Malta..... .. | 13 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | |
| Between Malta and Alexandria.. ..... | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 45 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 10 | 0 | |
| Between Falmouth and Gibraltar.. ..... | 18 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | |
| Between Alexandria and Beyrout*..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| Between Marseilles and Malta.. ... .. | 9 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

* The Communication between Alexandria and Beyrout is intended in future to be by a Sailing Vessel.

BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

*Which leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each Month.*

| | 1st Class. Fr. | 2d Class. Fr. | 3d Class. Fr. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Between Marseilles and Malta | 230 | 140 | 60 | Not including Provisions, which are chargod for at the rate of 6 Francs per diem for *Dejeune a la Fourchette* & dinner.* |
| Between Malta and Alexandria | 250 | 150 | 70 | |
| If in the first instance, the passage is taken for the whole distance from Marseilles to Alexandria, the fare will be | 250 | 150 | 140 | |

## CORRESPONDENCE

### BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA OVERLAND.

THE following PLAN, now in practice by a large number of the Subscribers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Agency, is recommended for general adoption :—

ALL Letters should be addressed in the ordinary manner, but with the addition of "16, *Cornhill*" below, and the name of the Subscriber on the back, to whose account the Postage is tobe charged. The Letters are immediately on their receipt *registered* and forwarded (post paid) by Messrs. G. and Co. to the address, either permanent or variable, of the Party in Europe or India respectively. The Postages with the Annual Subscription, are charged periodically in account with the Subscriber, payable either in England or India; or in many cases a remittance in advance is made to cover the probable estimated amount during the year.

An Envelope, containing several enclosures, written on thin paper and wafered, may thus be sent :—

VIA MARSEILLES

IF WEIGHING

Under Quarter of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... 2*s*. 8*d*.
Under Half ditto, double ditto... 3*s*. 6*d*.

VIA FALMOUTH.

IF WEIGHING

Under Half of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... 1*s*. 0*d*.
Under One Ounce, double ditto... 2*s*. 0*d*.

The Enclosures would then be forwarded by Messrs. G. and Co. to their respective destinations.

*Subscribers absent from England have the privilege of naming a Proxy, to avail himself of the resources of the East India Rooms, in London.*

And it is requested that a Letter of full Instructions be addressed to Messrs. G. and Co.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble theGovernor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

*Bombay Castle, 18th March* 1840.

### NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By *order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

## BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—*Saturday, 25th April*, 1840.

Matters looking up more than to the large remittances in Specie and bills from China—than to *the Bank*. The natives having been yut in pessession of some coin, have *taken heart* and are all on the look out for a *spec*.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—The following are the sales of the week.

| | | | R. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Pieces | White Mulls No. 1 at 5...per piece | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| 150 | ,, | Do do. 1 at 3..... ,, | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| 1 | Case | Do. Jacconets..... ,, | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 600 | Pieces | D. do,..... ,, | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 400 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| 300 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 200 | ,, | Do. do. ..... ,, | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 1850 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 100 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 1 | Case | Do. do..... ,, | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| 43 | ,, | White Shirting..... ,, | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 50 | Pieces | do..... ,, | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| 400 | ,, | White Madapollams 25 yds 32 in ,, | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| 300 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 300 | Pieces | White Madapollams.. per piece | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 2000 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 200 | ,, | Grey do..... ,, | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| 400 | ,, | Pine Prints..... ,, | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 500 | ,, | Perance do..... ,, | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 200 | ,, | Turkey red Twills..... ,, | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 11 | 0 | 9 |
| 5 | Cases | do..... ,, | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | ,, | do..... ,, | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 300 | Pieces | Turkey red Plains 28 yds. 29 in ,, | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 200 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| 200 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 10 | 14 | 0 |
| 352 | ,, | Do. Prints..... ,, | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 250 | ,, | Do. do..... ,, | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | ,, | Do. Jacconets 20 yds. 48 in ,, | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 400 | ,, | White Checks 12 do. 47 do. ,, | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 200 | ,, | Grey Shirtings 76 do. 42 do. ,, | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 300 | ,, | Do. do. 70 do. 27 do. ,, | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 610 | ,, | Lappets..... ,, | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 300 | ,, | Do..... ,, | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 200 | ,, | White Long Cloths..... ,, | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 480 | ,, | Do. Do..... ,, | 7 | 6 | 0 |

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### GAME AT WHIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can any of your correspondents inform me what construction is to be put on the rule of a revoke at whist. Hayle says (as well as I can remember not having a copy at hand) "that it is an offence of "so great a magnitude that, on a Party revoking "their oponents may either take 3 from their score "or count three themselvas, or take away 3 Tricks." Now are the 3 tricks so taken away counted to the Party taking them or not? Please to put the question and enlighten.

Your's &c.
RUBBER.

April 27th 1840.

WE trust some of our readers will *enlighten* RUBBER on the subject as we are diffident of our own judgement on so knotty a point.—ED.

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 24th.—Lieut. MacLeod, 20th Regt. N. I., from Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

April 24th.—Bt. Capt. Gillanders, 2d E. Regt., to Poonah.
do. do. Capt. A. P. LeMessurier, Do., to Do.
do. do. Colonel W. Gordon, to Neilgherry.
do. 25th Capt. J. Penny, 1st Lt. Cavy., to Deesa.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 25th, Ship Shah Allum, E. Evans Master, from Calcutta 24th March. *Passengers*.—7 Parsees and 4 Natives.

Do. 25th, Ship Kusrovie, J. F. B. Jackson, Master, from Siam 29th February. *Passengers*.—4 Arabs.

Do. 25th, Ship Moffatt, James Gilbert, Master, from Port Adelaide 26th January, and Batavia 23rd February.

SAILED.—April 24th, Barque Clifton, J. Cox, Master, to Trincomaile and Singapoor. *Passengers*.—Capt. Grattan, and Wigston, Lieut. Swinburn, Ensigns Vavasane, Cockrane, Hewet, Cockburn and Armstrong, Asst. Surgeon Baker H. M. 18th Royal. Irish, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Wigston, 146 Rank and file, 153 followers, 29 Women, 37 Children.

Do. 24th, Ship Sultana, J. Page, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers*.—Lieut. Col. Gascoyne, Col. Morgan, Mr. Gillanders, Mr. Horton, Mr. Riddle.

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessels. | Agents. | Destination | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | Supt. I. Navy. | Suez | 30th April. |
| Buckinghamshire | D. & M. Pestonjee | London | In April, |
| Lady East | J. Nusserwanjee and Co. | London | |
| Ganges | Skinner and Co. | London | Dispatch. |
| Berkshire | Remington&Co. | London | 25th April. |
| Parkfield | Grey and Co. | London | 18th do. |
| Neptune | D&M. Pestonjee | London | Dispatch. |
| City of Poona | Pollexfen, Milne and Co. | Liverpool | In April. |
| Sir W. Wallace. | Skinner & Co. | Singapore. | |
| Fort William | J. Jeejeebhoy. | | |
| Emerald Isle. | Gibb Miller & Co. | Clyde | 20th inst |
| Lady Rowena | Dirom Carter and Co. | Liverpool | In April. |
| Marquis of Hastings | I. Jeejeebhoy | Macao | Quick desp |
| Lady Feversham | Dirom Carter& Co. | | |

## SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Childers.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Zenobia, Atalanta, and Berenice.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Schooner, Constance, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Candry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimon, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose Buckinghamshire, Ganges, Colonel Newall, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Emerald Isle, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Parkfield, Mary, Abbotsford, Sumed Ammy, Dowlutpursad. Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Wild Irish Girl, Resolution, Faize Allum, Barrosa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, and Moffatt.

PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings, and Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus, and Ship Le George Cuvier.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

| Vessels. | Agents. | From. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Steamer Cleopatra | Supt. Indian Navy | London | 22d Nov. |
| Sesostris | Supt. I. N. | London | 17th Feb. |
| Abel Gower | Dirom, Carter&Co | London | 20th Dec. |
| *Inglis | B.&A. Hormusjee. | London | |
| *Catherine | Forbes & Co | London | 22d Nov. |
| *Earl Durham. | Grey & Co. | London | 30th Dec. |
| Ann | Dirom, Carter&Co | London | 20th Feb. |
| Euphrates | Do. Do. | London | 30th Jan. |
| Thetis | Do. Do. | London | 18th Feb. |
| Tartar | | London | 9th March |
| Juverna | | London | |
| Lord W. Bentinck | D. & M. Pestonjee | London | 24th Feb. |
| Justina | Wooler & Co. | London | 1st March. |
| Queen Victoria | | London | 17th Feb. |
| Competeut | D & M. Pestonjee | Liverpool | 4th Jan. |
| Caledona | McGregor Browg. | Liverpool | 24th Feb. |
| John Knox | | Liverpool | 5th Dec. |
| *Shannon | P. Miline & Co. | Liverpool | 11th Oct. |
| *Tinnawara | | Liverpool | 7th Dec. |
| *W. Sharples | H. & Cardwell. | Liverpool | 20th Dec. |
| Barbara | B. & A. H. | Liverpool | 12th Dec. |
| Cestrian | Edmond Bibby&C | Liverpool | 8th Dec. |
| Majestic | George S. King | Liverpool | 31st Jan. |
| Wilson | W. Nicol & Co. | Liverpool | 31st Dec. |
| Wm. Turner | P. Milne & Co | Liverpool | 22d Feb. |
| *Eleanor Lancaster | MacVicar B. Co | Liverpool | 4th Feb. |
| Crown | Dirom Carter&Co | Liverpool | 28th Jan. |
| *Bucephalus | W. Nicol & Co. | Clyde | |
| Maria | MacVicar B.&Co. | Do. | 20th Dec. |
| British King | Skinner & Co. | Do. | |
| Monarch | | Do. | |
| Hindoostan | | Do. | 22d Feb. |
| Quinten Leech | | Do. | |
| Mary Mitchelson | Foster & Co. | Llanelly | 30th Nov. |
| Queen | | Do. | 23d Sept. |
| Salacia | Dirom, Carter&Co | Do. | |
| Pacquet d'Havana | | Bordeaux | 5th Aug. |
| Emilia | T. Jefferies& Co. | Bordeaux | 4th June. |
| Bolivar | | Rio | |
| Brenda | | Salem | 25th Dec. |

*Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

## TIME OF HIGH WATER.

| APRIL 1840. | MORN. H. M. | AFT. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 27th Monday | 6 54 | 7 30 |
| 28th Tuesday | 8 4 | 8 30 |

### Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

## DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 27—Monday.
28—Tuesday.
29—Wednesday.
30—Thursday.
May 1—Friday.—St Philip, and St. James.
2—Saturday.—New Moon.
3—Sunday.—2nd Sunday after Easter.—Invention of the Cross.

# THE GAZETTE.

## Monday, April 27, 1840.

WE have to announce the arrivals, since our last, of the ship *Shah Allum*, Evans, from Callcutta, 24th March; *Kusrovie*, Jackson, from Siam 29th February, and Singapore 10th March; the *Moffat*, James Gilbert, from Port Adelaide, 26th January and Batavia 23rd February. Neither of these vessels afford any intelligence from the Ports, from whence they have arrived, but have brought the following passengers.

*By the Shah Allum*, 11 Natives,
Do. do. *Kusrovie*, 4 Do.

MR. BURGASS the Barrister has been appointed to act as Prothonotary of the Supreme Court during Mr. Phillip's absence on leave.—Sheik Heidayet Oola one of the Junior Interpreters and Persian and Arabic Translator died, after a few days illness, on Thursday, the 23rd instant.—Many candidates are in the field for the situation which we hear will be bestowed upon Nowrojee Furdonjee, at present an assistant Professor in the Elphinstone College.—This young gentleman who possesses considerable talents and acquirements, is an alumnus of the Native Education Society, and will we are sure, from a personal knowledge of his qualifications, do credit to the appointment.

IN our last number owing to the late hour at which we received the lamented news, we were only enabled to state the bare fact of the demise of the Baron de Candal, but we now regret to state that his end was accellerated (as we have been assured) by a want of *able Medical attendance*, a fact which if true, is sufficiently disgraceful to the Portuguese authoritics. Though it seems confirmed in some measure by the circumstance of a medical gentleman having been sent *from Bombay* to attend the late Baron de Sabroza, but who unfortunately arrived too late for his eminent skill to be of any effect. If this should really be the case, it is a slur on the Portuguese Government. Why are there no skilful medical men in Goa? and what feeling can the Home Authorities have for the people of their colony, when they cannot or will not keep up a proper Medical Staff for their Troops and Functionaries? nor even hold out encouragement to private individuals to proceed thither to practice.

From the days of Gil Blas and the immortal Sangrado, Spanish and Portuguese physicians and surgeons have had a very poor reputation for skill, a fact well attested also by the observations of English Medical practitioners during the peninsular war.

Now in these enlightened days this is a little too bad, and calls loudly for amendment. Numbers of Boys proceed annually from Portugal to London and Paris for education, and if the Portuguese Government are unable to maintain a school of Physic and Surgery in their own land, why do they not send a small number of lads to be well educated in those branches in the far famed schools of those cities?

Happily both Spain and Portugal have, in a great measure thrown off the iron yoke of their Monks and Priests, which paralysed all attempts at social improvement, and which was so frequently and truely cited as the great cause of the decline of those nations in arts, sciences, and professions. We trust therefore ere long to see a new era burst upon the Peninsula, and that with a return to freedom of thought and political liberty, we shall see her sons emulating their brethren in the scale of nations in every science which exalts and art that adorns and improves this enlightened age.

It is a great pity in a political point of view, that the Goa territory is not annexed to the British. It is now a continual source of vexation to the mother country and we conceive that it brings very little revenue to counterbalance its *inconvenience*! Moreover for some years past it has been a nest for all discontented spirits; life and property have been violated, and murders committed during the emeutes at which the blood runs cold. If it were under the British sway, its local Militia might be continued and many of its civilians usefully employed in the different branches of the local Magistracy, revenue &c. The European Troops are a mere handful of men ill *paid*, discontented and powerful for mischief. They get a step of promotion by entering the Colonial service but (we believe) are not eligible to return to the Army at home.

We are aware how difficult it is for a brave nation to abandon the sway of a land gained by such heroes as Alburquerque Juan de Castro and Vasco de Gama, and sanctified by the canonized remains of a Xavier. But the power then raised has essentially departed for ever! The Palaces are decayed, the insidious creepers are winding around the time honored ruins of the holds of Monastic learning.

"No holy requiem swells upon the ear,
"No organs solemn cadence fills the aisle,
"No Troops of vested Brethren now appear,
"No Censor waving fraught with Sabea's spoil,'

"The Inquisition lies grovelling in dust
"The doubting Castle of Monastic pride."
Tower and Steeple Tomb and Hallow'd Fame are alike crumbling, into atoms; Goa the once Tyre of the East is fallen and even the vestiges of her heroes are fading away.

The good knights are dust
And their spurs are rust, &c.

The lofty galleys now no more crowd the beautiful river, her Commerce is gone and two or three solitary vessels, few and far between represent the trade which once filled the world with *wonder*, Too far to aid effectually and too weak to defend if seriously attacked. Portugal trusts to the forbearance and solicitude of her ancient ally to support the tottering form of this ancient colony, which like a Hero in second childhood lingers over scenes of former prowess and babbles of Fields, won and trophies achieved, a spectacle at once of compassion and interest.

It would be wise now to close its present career and from its Tomb we might hope to see Goa under the British sway arise like a Phoenix, her trade increase, her great resources be developed, and the lives and property of her Sons be preserved from open violence and secret conspiracy, while every man might sit at peace under his Vine and his Fig Tree. Her gentry would meet every sympathy aad attention from the new authorities who would study to render them happy under their sway, and at the same time direct their energies to paths of utility, which are at present torpid and useless to their possessors, who are condemned to idleness and inanity from the danger of exertion under a government, which for years past has been unsettled, and at the best of times insecure, and liable to convulsions from a Pretorian Band who have at times even kept the authorities themselves in awe.

A few numbers ago we extracted from the INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE a memorial from the Medical officers of the Bengal Establishment, praying to be admitted to a participation in the benefits of the BOON lately granted by the Court of Directors to their Military Servants, upon retirement, on which we would wish to offer a few observations, in the hope that, should the subject attract the attention of the profession on this side, our remarks may produce the salutary effect of eliciting from a body so distinguished by talent, some tangible scheme for producing that amelioration in their condition which has been so long required. The Bengal Medical officers have erred in their memorial, we think, in desiring so close an imitation of the Rules applicable to the retirement of the two services, as many are the distinguishing features of the two cases, as scarcely to admit of a parallel. This distinction has been fully recognized by the Pension Regulations of 1796, which allowed a Medical man to retire after 20 years service, including a furlough upon the pay of the Rank which he might then have attained; whereas a Military Officer was bound to serve twenty five years before he could withdraw upon the same terms. The reasons given for this apparent partiality to the Medical branch of the service, stamped it however as a mere act of justice to a highly educated and meritorious class of officers. The cadet might always enter upon his duties at the age of 16; while the Assistant Surgeon could never complete the professional training essential to his appointment, and a correct discharge of his duties before he became with an intermediate expence, of no little magnitude, at least, 21, or 22 years old. Rarely has any Surgeon been enabled to retire within *his* prescribed period upon a Pension superior to that of Captain, although instances may be adduced of Lieutenant Colonels doing so after 22 years upon the pay of their rank. This injustice is practically experienced by the Medical Department through all its grades, from an officer upon his attainment of the Rank of Superintending Surgeon, being compelled to hold that situation, five years from the date of his appointment, before he can have any claim to its higher rate of Retiring allowance. This, exclusive of the injury which it inflicts upon the Medical Officers by retarding promotion, and therefore causing those, whose efficiency age may have impaired, to remain in the service could be justified only upon the supposition that a Surgeon attains his rank in a period which, compared to that passed by the Captain in reaching the relative grade, is unreasonably rapid. No fallacy as we have shown can be more erroneous, and is only consistent, in its long endurance by the Medical Officers, with the patient toleration of every infingement of their rights, without a single murmur of remonstrance or complaint, against the illiberality of their unfairness. The following statement of facts with which we have become acquainted at the cost of a little time and enquiry, may perhaps

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bring more fully to their notice what they have hitherto suffered. Previous to the year 1798, the Surgeons of the Kings and Company's European Regiments, as well as those in charge of Native Corps under this Establishment, retained in their Hospitals only such cases as were of the most trivial nature, scarcely fit to engross the attention of any but the merest tyro in the profession. The most difficult cases, which seemed to require the performance of an operation, or more particular treatment, were sent to the General Hospitals, six of which existed at each of the principal stations of the army, under the respective superintendence of the Surgeons next in rank to the Medical Board, who after serving in that capacity for five years were entitled to a retiring Pension of £300 per annum, without an invidious reference to the military pay of any rank whatever. But in that year this Government following in the steps of those of Madras and Bengal, abolished the General Hospitals, and committed the entire charge of his sick to every Regimental Surgeon. The Court of Directors at this time with a most Jesuitical spirit of saying one thing, while their actions plainly meant another, declared that it was far from their intention, by the abolition of General Hospitals, to injure their retiring prospects, of their senior Servants, and would therefore permit the next four Surgeons in the List to enjoy the Pension to which they would but for this change have been entitled. How a body supposed to be composed of men of business habits practically acquainted with the rules of arithmetic, could have perpetrated the gross absurdity of arguing that no pecuniary detriment was done to a certain class of their servants, by giving the emoluments formerly appertaining to a station (acquired only by long service) to four instead of six, without any compensation to the excluded, is certainly a matter, beyond our comprehension. That such however was the state of things previous to the year 1798, may be learned by a reference to Moore's Code, and although since that epoch, the military force of this Establishment has been more than doubled, with a correspondingly immense promotion amongst its superior grades, the number of those in the Medical Department, bearing a comparative rank with Field officers are, in violation of common justice and decency, only four. Should it be pleaded in justification of this gross unfairness that there is no room for more than four Superintending Surgeons, we would not only admit the truth of such a hypothesis, but question the utility of this grade being permitted to continue. The public service can derive no possible advantage from the ambulatory inspection of the hospitals of a division once in three or six months (and sometimes not so often) by an officer, who is forced in virtue of his title to go through the ceremony of superintending the practice and mode of treatment of men fully as capable as himself of discharging every medical duty. It but abuses the talents and paralyzes the exertions of four men presumed to have the greatest experience, and could be employed more profitably to the state as well as with dignity to themselves in the Battalion of Artillery, the European Regiments, and the General Hospital which last was retained at the Presidency after the innovation of 1798, for the reception of the sick seamen, of the large squadrons then employed in these seas, and considered as the post of one of the four Senior Surgeons. To restrict the Medical Service to such a very unfair proportion of what for want of a better term, we must designate the field officers of their department, and afterwards impose upon them the additional hardship of remaining three years in a grade to which but very few can ever *hope* to attain, before they can get a higher Pension than a Captain, is a grievance to which experience shows the belligerent portion of the army would not submit with the same resignation. Sir Charles Dalbiac an officer serving for many years under this Presidency, at the most unhealthy as well as pleasant stations has, according to the Memorial which we copied, borne such direct testimony to the talents of our Medical Staff, and the great mortality prevalent among them from the onerous nature of their duties, that any further dilation upon that point would be supererogatory. Commerce, science, extraneous to their professional duties, and civilization wherever they have been located, speak their praises trumpet-tongued, without having as yet combined to confer upon them more solid honors. To arouse a feeling of co-operation amongst the Medical Officers that may produce a judicious alteration beneficial to *themselves* and the service, we beg to offer a few hints upon which they may at leisure improve. Let them instead of petitioning for a precise assimilation to the terms of the Military Boon, get up a memorial to the Court of Directors praying that their service be for the future divided into four Grades, consisting of Assistant Surgeons who, after; serving under that designation for 10 years from their admission, upon a fixed salary without any reference to the nature of their situation should be progressively promoted in ten years more to the rank of Junior Surgeons, on augmented pay, with all the usual items of Batta, allowances &c. attached to the receipt of a similar salary by a military officer. A further service of six years should then constitute them Senior Surgeons, until by seniority, three of them become eligible for seats in the Medical Board. To diminish the number of blanks in the Lottery of promotion, and place them upon the same *status* as their brethren in the Military Service, who from the greater number of Field officers required by our increased establishment, have an undue advantage, ten Surgeons to have the emoluments at present enjoyed by Superintending Surgeons. The retirements in all cases to be regulated not by rank, but length of service including a three years furlough. The following scale of Pensions forwarded to us by a friend, are we think nothing more than equitable, according to the proposed classification.

After 20 years £250 per annum.
„ 25 „ £350 „
„ 30 „ £500 „

And after that time the pension of the present Members of the Medical Board whenever they may acquire that rank. The same principle which led to the remodelling the grades of the army from the days in which there was none higher than that of Captain Commandant, equally applicable to the Medical Department; is for although our corps were then as well commanded as they now are, to ensure the workings of an honorable ambition in the lower ranks, some steps in the ladder of promotion must always be the object of competition, with a reasonable hope of its being, surely though slowly obtained.

## Latest China News.

*(From the Canton Register, March 3.)*

PORTUGUESE TRADE.—Several of the Portuguese ships were measured by the Chinese officers on the 1st instant, and it is expected the Portuguese trade will be shortly re-opened.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

*Abortive attempt of the Chinese to burn the British fleet in Toonkoo Bay.*

About 10 o'clock on Friday morning two small junks were observed to arrive among the shipping in Toonkoo bay. About half past one, on Saturday morning, they were observed coming down from the eastern end of the bay in flames; but the wind being too southerly they drifted inshore of the shipping through the mass of small Chinese boats and foreign schooners; one touched the "Devil" schooner, and set fire to her forward, but the crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire with the loss of the jib and damage to the bowsprit. These junks, or rafts, were filled with all kinds of combustibles, cotton oil, bamboo guns, or rather tubes, thickly mounted in several tiers, that threw out fire balls as the fire reached them. Some of the ships shipped their cables, and the Cowasjee Family was a ground for a few hours, but without receiving any damage. It is the opinion of an experienced eye witness that had there been twenty such junks chained together the shipping would have been greatly injured.

This abortive attempt, however, has had the good effect of awakening the captain & officers of the ships to the danger to which they are exposed, and they are, therefore, more on the alert: several have bent sails, shifted their berths. and got spring on their cables.

Since writing the above we have been told another attempt was made to burn the fleet on the succeeding night, but, from some unknown cause, was not persevered in.

About ½ past 9 on Saturday evening, the 22nd ultimo an English gentleman was knocked down and stunned by some Chinese in the street of the back of the Prava Grande, and then robbed of a gold watch & chain valued at Drs. 200, and of six dollars in cash. We recorded the attack on and robbery of, an English gentleman in the last Register; and we have heard of other instances, but we do not know the particulars.

On Friday last, about eight o'clock in the evening two Portuguese soldiers were attacked by Chinese banditt near the Senate square; one of the soldiers was dangerously wounded, and is now in the hospital.

On Sunday evening captain Dunbar of Cawasjee Family, shot Mr. Milne the chief officer of that vessel. We do no know the cause of this dreadful catastrophe. Captain Dunbar is in custody on board H. M. S. Volage.

Reports have reached Macao of an affray bet Weeu some of the crew of the Balcarras and the Chinese on shore: two Lascars of the Balcarras were speared and are saidto be mortally wounded; but we do not know the full particulars of the affray.

*(From the Canton Press, March 7.)*

A year has now elapsed since Lin, the High Imperial Commissioner, arrived in Canton to execute his master's orders in suppressing the Opium trade. The measures he has pursued are familiar to our readers, and though as vigorous as could be expected from the generally supine, Chinese government, they have been productive of much loss to individuals, and much misery to the whose population, without answering the end proposed. Of this the Peking government to have at last become aware, and new schemes are being proposed in the hope, that though foiled on one side, the object may be attained on another. The translation we give in subsequent columns of a memorial of Tsang wangyen to the Empire will inform our readers that the high officers of the Empire are taking their wise noddles to devise means for the suppression of the use of Opium, but we much doubt they will bring it about, unless they have abler advisers than Tsang-wang-yen appears to be. This officer is, we learn, a native of Heanghan, the same island on which Macao is situated, and we are also informed that not many years since the now Lord Mayor of Peking resided some time at Canton, being well acquainted with the Hong merchants, and visiting even the foreign factories. He has therefore had good opportunities to become acquainted with foreigners and with what belongs to their trade, but to very little purpose indeed, if such a memorial as the one now before us be the fruit of his experience. The whole document is so utterly childish that we are astonished how it could for a moment arrest the attention of the Imperial Government, and by them be sent on to the Canton authorities for deliberation. It seems never to occur to these wise politicians that their remedies may be much worse than the evil—the measures of all foreigners if they should not—the manners of all foreigners if they should not die from want of tea and rhubarb—(which accomplished, a hope is held out that they will again be taken into favor) these are the panacea. Liberal as Wan-yen is with his threats of extermination to foreigners, his own country fare no better, and the bloody minded Lord Mayor breathes nothing but destruction to all who may come in contract with foreigners. His warlike schemes for the destruction of the English ships are in the highest degree amusing—no first Lord of the Admiralty in any other country would, we think, have hit upon so simple a process of destroying the English navy, which is to be effected by sending a few hundreds of expert divers on board the English ships, and *massacre them all*. We are glad that we have obtained knowledge of this stratagem, as, in case of Admiral Maitland's arriving with his squadron, his Excellency will have had sufficient warning to be upon his guard.

Childish as the whole of this document appears to us, it yet deserves attention on account of the high station of the writer and of his being, it is said, on terms of intimacy with the Emperor himself, and the attempt of burning the fleet on Friday week last may possibly already have been one of its results. The stoppage of the whole foreign trade, of which rumours have frequently been current of late, it should be determined on, would also probably be owing to this document. It seems altogether unreasonable that that the Chinese authorities should obstruct as they can the legitimate trade at Canton, which at present certainly is perfectly distinct from the Opium trade, and it as ridiculous to suppose that the expulsion of all foreigners from Canton which affects in the smallest degree the Opium smugglers who now carry their drug to all parts of the coast, finding, we are told, ready buyers. The Chinese are, however, yet tyros in political economy, nor have they, we believe, any distinct notions as to the possible consequences of their treatment of foreigners. It is now hundred years since China has known a foreign enemy; the sea coast has hitherto been her best protection; she never dreamt of being accessible from thence, and there being no precedent, actual hostilities alone will be able to convince the Government that despised foreigners can be bold enough to face the terrors of the Imperial Dragon.

*Attempt to fire the fleet at Tungkoo.* On Friday night the 28th of February at about 10 o'clock two junks on fire, to which a number of smaller boats filled with combustibles were attached, were seen to drift towards the shipping from the Cap-sing-moon passage, but wind and tide carried them clear of the shipping, nearer in shore, among a number of small Chinese boats, some of which we hear were burnt. The only damage sustained was by the Schooner *Devil* having her jib and bowsprit set on fire, which was however soon extinguished, and by the *Cowasjee Family*, in slipping her cable to avoid the fire ships, having got aground, but got off again without sustainnig any damage. We hear that the boats of H. M. S. *Volage* were employed in towing these fire ships out of the line of danger. They burnt out, after having drifted on shore, without explosion, though it is said that they were filled with bamboos stuffed with gunpowder, broken glass, small stones &c. On the following night another attempt at firing the fleet was made but without success. The tide on Friday night was very low, and the weather fine, two circumstances much in favor of the fleet, which might have suffered considerably, had the attempt of the Chinese been on a larger scale and better managed. As it is however, this first trial but too likely to be followed by others which may possibly be more dangerous, the Chinese from experience being enabled to give a truer direction to their fireships, and it is hardly necessary in us to recommend the greatest vigilance.

We are sorry to have to report that on Saturday night the 29th Feruary, Captain Dunbar of the *Cowasjee Family* shot the Chief officer of that vessel, Mr Milne, and wounded him so badly, that his life is in the greatest danger. Captain Dunbar is at present in custody on board H. M. S. *Volage*. The quarrel which led to this melancholy event is differently reported, and we therefore refrain from giving the accounts we have heard, as not sufficiently authenticated.

On Thurday the 27th February, an affray occurred between the boasts crew of the *Earl Balcarras* and Chinese on shore at Tungkose, in which wounds were given and received on both sides. two of the Lascars being dangereously wounded by spears and some Chinese by the Lascars boat hooks.

*(From the Canton Register, March 10)*

The Algerine, for Singapore, passed through the roads yesterday for Toonkoo, without communicating with Macao; consequently we have not received our Singapore papers.

To-day is the first anniversary of *Lin's* arrival in the provincial capital of the province of Canton. He comes high in hope, confident in his power, firm in his resolve, to put an end to the opium trade *for ever*: and how has he succeeded? what has he done to attain his purposes how has he fulfilled his commission, and executed the orders of his imperial master? he has plundered the British government, and would have plundered all others; he imprisoned all foreign representatives, and interdicted supplies of food to all foreigners; he has deceived the emperor, destroyed a flourishing commerce, praised, rewarded, promoted the murderers of British subjects, and burned the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*. Towards the natives what has been his conduct? Tyrannous exactions, imprisonment, and torture. The black-hard race seized & never again are seen. You ask their fate, you're told they once have been, Rotting in death are they, or dying live? The silent dungeon will no answer give.

With reference to the commissioner having deceived the emperor, it is scarcely possible to suppose the emperor was not correctly informed on all points connected with the forced surrender of the opium, by the other provincial authorities, either secretly or publicly, even if the commissioner did not truly state the whole of his proceedings in a secret despatch, for the emperor's own information, in order that H. I. M. might be the better able to evince, by his own edicts, the power of his rule to his Chinese subjects, while at the same time he manifested his paternal care for their interests: therefore, if the emperor was cognizant of the real facts, H. I. M., by his approval of the commissioner's proceeding, made himself a party to the imprisonment of British subjects and spoliation of their property; and will the people of the U. K. not make H. I. M. answer for this imprisonment and robbery of their countrymen? They surely will, if their tastes, wishes, or interests require a renewal of their trade with China; which will be assuredly lost *to whom for ever, and fall into the hands of other nations* if they do not force the Chinese government to make a restitution of the value of their plundered property, and apologise for the conduct of the high commissioner. The allusion to the "gift of some tea" made by the emperor in the imperial edict which acknowledged the receipt of the commissioner's report of the *voluntary* surrender of the opium (*vide* Register 18th June) referred to the ridiculous and insolent offer of five catties of tea for each chest of the reft opium: at once a confession of the robbery and an insult to the robbed.

The memorial of Tsang Wangyen (*vide* last week's Register and supplement) is one of the most extraordinary documents that have ever been promulgated from Peking. The writer is a man honoured by the personal friendship of Taoukwang, with whom—as we are informed—he is said to converse often in the most familiar manner. We may rest assured, therefore, that that he would never have submitted such wild schemes to the emperor, if he had not previously obtained his approval; and we cannot believe that this rodomontade was drawn up at the suggestion of the Peking cabinet, and if so, it is deserving of very serious attention.

We are perfectly aware of the waste of words in Chinese edicts; but if it is proposed, in the highest quarter, first to inveigle and then to rob, murder, and exterminate all foreigners—this is.

Enough to give us pause, if pondered fittingly.

It is not a single nation that is to suffer but every foreigner, of whatever nation or pursuit, is henceforth to be an object of lawful plunder, & his life is perilled whenever he approaches the celestial shores. It is time the western governments should reflect a little; and let it never more be said that China quarrels with Great Britain alone: by the emperor's approval of this memorial he has declared bar against, & is now waging strife with, all civilized nations. If there are still doubts as to the correctness of this view of the matter, *Lin* will soon demonstrate that the great emperor has declared war against the west. If piracy and murder are not prosecuted on so large a scale as the memorialist desires, it is only owing to the want of courage and the proper means, and not to forbearance, of the government. The late attempts have failed; but the Chinese are planning others.

We are certain that some people will defend these extraordinary measures, as calculated to destroy an inveterate evil. Let them wait a year longer? and while now pirates are only swarming on the coasts, the highways and rivers will then be crowded with robbers—and still the cause of so much human suffering will not be removed.

While we are writing, these proposals have, perhaps, passed into a law, for to obtain that is the grand aim of the wager. Now we ask whether any government that legalizes the butchery of every foreigner who approaches its territory is deserving of our sympathy, and whether the blood to be spilt will not fall on its devoted head? China stands prominent now amongst the governments of the world for encouraging the worst principles ever broached by any state; and if any one defends its policy, let him beware he does not become an advocate of the darkest crimes When the whole policy of China is developed, the wisdom of its enactments will cease to call forth the praise of the thousands of its admirers. Matters, however, will soon reach an acme, & there will be a line of demarcation drawn that must for ever separate that country from the rest of the world, if this *government can* have its own way. We are, however, glad to add that the Chinese people do not cherish similar intentions; & though those interested in this *stereotyped* condition of things may start forward to perpetrate the atrocious proposals of the memorial, honest natives, and particularly those acquainted with the English character, will regard them with the utmost horror.

## PROCLAMATION BY YIH.

YIH, by imperial appointment *ping-pe-taou* of the two Chows Kaou and Leen, ruler of the naval and land officers and soldiers of Ts'heen-shan: issues this proclamation that the natives, and foreigners of the stores and shops of Macao may fully know.

Whereas the English formerly sold opium, scheming after gain to the injury of men, we did according to the imperial pleasure cut off their trade, and early drove them out of Macao. Now on account of the English still having two or three houses here, the great mandarines have issued orders to close the customs not allowing one article of goods to go out of Macao in order to put a stop to this vicious affair. Besides, things are not brought in, so that wood and fuel are dear, and we have perceived for several days that the people's feelings were embarrassed: therefore on the 28th day of the present month, on their behalf we petitioned that the customs might be reopened, and we are waiting in expectation of another order allowing the same.

Now we think that the store and shopmen of Macao may hope for a return to business. We fear however that there are some who will listen to and believe vagabonds, suffering themselves to be deceived as to the difficulties of the times.

That all may know, I *Taou*, with reference to those mandarins who are able to discover the authors of those vicious deceptions, command that they be seized and brought to trial;—not one shall escape being most severely examined and dealt with.

At every place to which I have gone in the exercise of my official duties. I have sworn, and made public my determination by suspending the same over the door, saying: should I desire money, turning topsy turvy high and wrong, may my posterity be cut off; should I yield my assent that perverse affairs are right, may heaven and earth forbid!

Moreover at Macao, where the natives and foreigners are intermixed there should be great caution!

A special edict.

Toukwang, 20th year, 1st month, and 30th day.
(March, 3rd 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

*Proclamation against robbers and vagabonds by Yeh, Taoutae, &c.*

*Yih*, by imperial appointment, Taoutae, &c. &c., issues this perspicuous proclamation.

It is well known that in Macao natives and foreigners dwell intermingled together. The resident foreigners should rigidly and with profound respect obey the laws, and thus prevent the natives from being implicated in the least degree; and still more should the natives be most carefully and implicitly obedient to the royal regulations, which do not permit them to intrude upon and insult the foreigners; should these and those not break the laws by mutual intrusions, then all may enjoy universal tranquility.

But I have lately heard that there is a class of worthless vagabonds wandering amongst the population of Macao, who rob and plunder day and night, thus involving natives and foreigners in heaps of calamities: such conduct is truly great rebellion against the laws.

When I first arrived in Macao, I issued orders to all the district constables to be very strict and attentive in forbidding and driving out (the thieves); and not to allow these blackguards to remain in Macao, and occasion disturbances; but at once seek them out, try, and punish them severely: this is on record. It is right that I should promptly issue (again) perspicuous orders; therefore, let the natives and foreigners dwelling in Macao clearly understand this proclamation.

If, as before, these classes of banditti remained in the neighbourhood and involve the people in troubles, the people are allowed to repair to the public offices of Macao and Heangshan, to point out the names—of the robbers—and to petition for permission to accuse, when seizures will be forthwith made, investigations instituted, and immediate punishment inflicted. Decidedly there will be no indulgence. By these means calamities of the district may be removed.

If the district constables do not acknowledge the truth in preventing and driving away (the thieves), but descend to low and base connivance, they shall be immediately seized and subjected to the same trial and punishment. Most certainly there will be no favour shown. Tremblingly obey these orders. A special proclamation, 20th year, 1st moon, 25th day. (March 1st 1840.)

Let these perspicuous orders, for obtaining the ends of justice, and the enjoyment of tranquility be pasted up (in public thoroughfares).

Moreover, at Macao, where the natives and foreigners are intermixed, there should be great caution!

A special edict.

Taoukwang, 20th year, 1st month, and 30th day.

(March, 3rd 1840.)
Translated by I. J. R.

*Proclamation by Tseang.*

Tseang, acting *Keun-min-foo* of Macao, in *Kwangchow*, and ruler of the waters of the two bocas *Shuntih and Heang-shan*, and examiner of the customs of Macao: issues these stern prohibitions, in order to tranquilize these regions, against vagabonds producing and increasing troubles.

Whereas, Macao is a place where the natives and foreigners intermix in their intercourse in the market. I have found on examination that latterly there have been lawless miscreants in Macao bent upon circulating idle stories, hoping thereby to create opportunities for stealing and robbing, and thus occasioning much false alarm; and lastly they have clubbed together to traverse the places! Either on the water or land to get mischievously drunk, committing malicious acts or to spy out retired places for robbing, and increasing troubles in the country, and entailing injuries upon the natives and foreigners; these severally are worthy to be minutely pointed out. Besides the police are directed rigorously to seize, and the laws shall be fully executed. Morever, this prohibitory proclamation is promptly issued and addressed to all classes of men for their full information.

Ye ought severally to do your duty quietly, observing the laws, while in the pursuit of livelihood, cautiously regarding your own persons and lives—pungently repenting of your former errors. By no means fall into the net of the law, for your repentance then will be too late. Should you dare to serve sin without change, and as formerly give loose to your passions without fear, when once taken will be most severely dealt with. My words have gone forth—the law will follow. Most certainly there will be no forgiveness! Each should tremblingly obey—by no means oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang 20th year, 2nd month, 31 day.
(March 6th, 1840)
Translated by I. J. R.

## OPIUM CRISIS.

A letter addressed (*but not sent*) to Charles Elliot, Esq. chief superintendent of the British trade with China, By an American merchant, resident in Canton, (Title page.)

—Art any more than a steward?
Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by St. Anne; and ginger shall be hot in the mouth too.

The writer of this letter is Mr. C. W. King, head of the American firm of Messrs. Olyphant and Co.

It is evident that Mr. King has not had *greatness* thrust upon him, from his incessant endeavours to attain merely *notoriety*. But his own vanity, which has whispered to him that the public commends his yellow stockings; and wishes to see him ever cross-gartered, has deceived him; as witness *Review*, and his own countryman, S., in the Register of the 18th and 25th of February; another of his countryman, *non sine causa* and even the note "of his oldest friend in China—a man familar with the language"—prefixed to the article signed *Non sine causa*, in the Chinese Repository for February; who observes, "In the article by C. R. in our last, and in that here introduced, there is some what which might well have modified, or omitted."

Thus, Mr. King is a *the paper* edition of Falstaff, the eelskin stuffed with vanity—and his inflated opinion of himself is not only the cause of sin in himself, but is the cause of sin in other men; would that Mr. King had a thought by contact with which we might gain a cause of wit: but he is too cool, to cold-blooded a subject for the airy images of the brain.

If Mr. King has not the innocence of the dove, he has the cunning—we cannot call it wisdom, which is only the attribute of great and extensive minds—of the serpent. Knowing that youth and its recollections are always interesting, he introduces himself to his readers, in the first page, as "when a mere boy." Let us now be sure how he has preserved the candour of boyhood, in his letter to captain Elliot.

At page 3, Mr. King invidiously calls the silence of the emperor on Heu Naetse's memorial, *ominous* H. I. M, was as communicative on a question newly *mooted*, as it usually is; but to enable our readers to judge for themselves. we republish the replies of the emperor to the memorial of Heu Naetse and the counter memorials of Chootsun and Hewkew.

But we first contend that the fact of the emperor having received the memorial, and entertained the question of legalizing the trade in opium, and, to promote that end having ordered a copy of the original memorial to be forwarded to high provincial authorities of Canton, directing them first to deliberate and then report on the subject, these directions being at the time given in direct contradiction to the prohibitions of the last 36 years, and in the face of the fulminating edicts of his father and his own, were, in the opinion of an honest and candid reasoner, the converse of *ominous* to the final success of the proposed measure.

### REPLIES OF THE EMPEROR.

Heu Naetses vice-president of the sacrificial court, has presented a memorial in regard to opium, representing that the more secure the interdicts against it are made, so much the more widely do the evils, arising from it, spread; and that of late years, foreigners, not daring openly to give it in barter for other commodities, have been in the habit of selling it clandestinely for money, thus occasioning an annual loss to the country, which he estimates at above ten millions of taels. He therefore requests that a change be made in regard to it, permitting it again to be introduced, and giving in exchange for other commodities. Let Tang Tingching and his colleagues deliberate on the subject, and then reported to us. Let a copy of the original memorial be made for their perusal, and sent with this edict to Tang Tingching and Ke Kung, who are to enjoin it also on Wan. Respect this.

The councillor Choo tsun has presented a memorial, requesting that the severity of the prohibitory enactments against opium may be increased. The sub-censor Heu Kew also has laid before us respectful representation of his views: and, in a supplementary statement, a recommendation to punish severely Chinese traitors.

Opium, coming from the distant regions of barbarians, has pervaded the country with its baneful influence, and has been made a subject of very severe prohibitory enactments. But, of late, there has been a diversity of opinion in regard to it, some requesting a change in the policy hitherto adopted and others recommending the continuance of the severe prohibitions. It is highly important to consider the subject carefully in all its bearings, surveying at once the whole field of action, so that such measures may be adopted as shall continue for ever in force, from all failure.

Let Tang and his colleague anxiously and carefully consult together upon the recommendation to search for, and with utmost strictness apprehend, all those traitorous natives who sell the drug, the hong merchants who arrange the transactions in it, the brokers who purchase it by wholesale, the boat-men who are engaged in transporting it, and naval militia who receive bribes; and having determined on the steps to be taken in order to stop up the source of the evil, let them present a true and faithful report. Let them also carefully ascertain and report, whether the circumstances stated by Heu Kew in the supplementary document, in reference to the foreigners from beyond the seas, be true or not, whether such things as are mentioned therein have or have not taken place. Copies of the several documents are to be herewith sent to those officers for a perusal; and this edict is to be made known to Tang and Ke, who are to enjoin it also on Wan, the superintendent of maritime customs. Respect this.

At page 4 Mr. King says—"And abroad we know the cheer was sent up, "A few more doses of the drug and all is ours! (what *all* is ours?) The opium trade for ever! Where *abroad* and from whom did Mr. King hear this cheer? The expectation that the trade in opium would be legalized—which legalization was not desired by the importers, as the trade would then be under the controul of the hongmerchants, who would monopolize all the profits—was founded on the recommendations of the provincial government, the following letter from the hongmerchants, and general report.

### OPIUM LETTER FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification.

We have been verbally instructed by the governor that opium being classed in the hoppo's lists as a medicine. it has been deliberated and concluded to request (the emperor) to rescind the prohibitions, and, according to the regulations, make it subject to a duty only, with some other items of charges, more than which not the value of a hair shall be received. When opium is allowed a free entry into the port, the ships that bring it can only exchange it for goods they are not allowed to export specie on their return voyage.

As to the receiving ships in the outer waters; as the foreign merchants have only used them as opium stores when opium is admited into the port and a free traffic in it allowed, there will then be no further use* for the receiving ships; and the foreign merchants should make them all spread their sails and return to their countries. Hereafter, when the imperial will is received permitting the new regulation to commence, the period of three months will be allowed for all the receiving ships to sail away; if they exceed that time and do not go they will be immediately forcibly expelled—such are the circumstances (the instructions of the governor), ordering us, the hong merchants, to transmit them to you, venerable elder brethren, for your information, and we accordingly have prepared this extract from the instructions for your complete information praying that you will examine and give yourselves the trouble to cause the gentlemen of your honorable nation to thoroughly understand and respectfully obey accordingly. This we pray for, and transmit this note with our best wishes.

To Mr. Jardine; and others.
(Signed) By the thirteen Hong Merchants.
6th moon, 24th day, (Aug, 6th.)
Canton Register, 9th August, 1836.)

In a note, page 6. Mr. King doubts that the *highest* provincial officers are conivers. "If any one has *proofs* of such implication, let him produce them." This question and demand are made with all Mr. King's cunning. But will he allow the seizure of the governor's son in *flagrant delicto*, and the two following lampoons, which were pasted on the governor's gate, in December 1838 and January 1839, to be proofs.

Where Yue's lands are broad yet poor,
The Venerable Tang holds sway;
His bailiffs knock at every door,
And drag both good and bad away!
O Tang! if from the drug you'd set us free,
Yourself would soon a prisoner be.

O'er the impoverished but broad eastern land,
Our venerable Tang holds chief command.
His favour falls on those who seizures make,
Yet in the daring game he holds a stake.
Four cruizing boats his son and comrades keep,
To scour the waters of the inner deep;
And in his halls having heaped an untold store
Of gold unsatiated still he craves for more;
While dice and women all his hours employ
Still the fond father censueres not the boy
O blind to reason! no distinction seen,
The good must bow to tyrants and the mean
But languid oppression will resistance cause
And means indignant hearts assert the laws.

* The *previous* use is here allowed and defended by the *mandarin merchants*.

## SINGAPOOR.

(*From the Singapore Press, March* 19.)

Batavia.—Private advice of the 3d instant, mention that produce was not procurable at Batavia at any price, with the exception of *Rice*, which continued too high for shipment to Europe, for which market remittances were much wanted, and Bills on London, at 6 months sight, had been sold at *f* 13½ a 13¾ per £. The *Duchess of Northumberland*, *Moffatto*, *Westmorland* and *Diana* had arrived from N. S. Wales in search of freight. The two former had left for Bombay, the *Westmorland* had been chartered to load at Bali for Europe, and the *Diana* was to load at Batavia. The market for British imports was very dull.

The Poppy.—We omitted to notice in our last the return into port of the *Poppy*, from stress of weather in the China Seas, having sailed from this on the 10th Feb. and put in again on the 6th instant.

### SINGAPORE MARKET.

Grain, Rice.—About 180 koyans of good *Siam* has been sold at Drs. 52½ per koyan. Wheat.—Little in first hands, and holders refuse to sell under Drs. 3½ per bag. Gram.—None and much wanted.

Ores & Metals.—Antimony Ore is without inquiry. Gold Dust is scarce and wanted at quotations. Tin continues in demand, and purchases have been made during the week at Drs. 17¾ per pcl.

Cotton Goods.—Bengal & Madras Piece Goods are still in no demand.

Opium, Bengal.—The *Sir Edward Ryan* arrived from Calcutta since our last has brought only 40 chests—part of which will likely go on in her to China. There has not been much demand during the week, and we have only heard of a few chests of *Patna* having been sold at Drs. 3000 and *Benares* at Drs. 285 a 290 per chest.

Miscellaneous.—Arrack is in good demand at quotations. Bees' Wax is scarce and saleable at Drs. 30 a 32 per picul for good quality. China Camphor is in demand at quotations. Cotton has been more inquired for, the *Junks*, and sales have been made at Drs. 20 a 28 per bale. Coffee is in less request, a small lot of *Pedang* in the market for which Drs. 12 per pcl. cannot be got. Gambier is in some demand at quotations and shipments in progress per *Sultana*. About 60 bales of Gunny Bags have been sold at Drs. 7 per 100 Stock large. *Buffalo* Hides have been sold at Drs. 4½ per pl. Liquid Indigo.—Arrivals of *Java* of which sales are difficult to effect at Drs. 4 a 4½ per pl. *Cocoanut* Oil is in demand at quotations. Sago.—*Pearl* in demand at Drs. 2½ and *Flour* at 2 Drs. 20 per pl. Saltpeter is still in no demand. Sandalwood is wanted at quotations, also Sapon-wood. Black Pepper continues in demand at quotations. About 2,000 pels. of last sort *Siam* Sugar have been bought at Drs. 5½ per pel. Junk Tea is in less request, and some inferior chops have been sold at Drs. 8 per box.

Exchanges. On London.—*Navy Bills* have been negociated at 4s. 7d. and *Private Bills* in 6 mos. sight, at 4s. 8d. per dollar. A large amount of Bills in the market—and few buyers, owing chiefly to the great scarcity of money. On Calcutta.—no transactions reported.

Freights. to London.—The *James Ewing* was despatched yesterday for London. The *Sultana*, *Fortitude* and *Countess of Durham* are loading, and the *Laura* is daily expected also to load for London.

## PENANG.

### AFFRAY ON THE W. C. SUMATRA.

In our last number we made mention of an affray which the French Sloop-of-war *Lancier* had with one of the ports on the West Coast of Sumatra. We have since been politely favoured, through the kindness of a friend, with the following account of what took place. It appears that Mons eur Luco, the chief officer of the French barque *Comte de Paris*, was dispatched by her commander, Captain Darlue in a Malayan sampan on shore at a place called Senaghun, where she was then trading, with a sum of money amounting to 1,045 Dollars, but in consequence of no tidings being subsequently heard of him, it was strongly suspected that he had been murdered and his body thrown overboard, notwithstanding the report of the Malays that his death was occasioned by the sampan upsetting in the surf. It also seems that on Captain Darlue going on shore in company with Captain Silver of the American ship *Lucilla*, which was likewise then trading at Senaghun, for the purpose of ascertaining more satisfactory particulars of the death of Monsieur Luco, and endeavouring to obtain restitution of the money, they were detained two days as prisoners by the Rajah, but on threatening him, that he would be visited with severe chastisement hereafter by some French or American vessel of war that would be dispatched expressly to demand satisfaction for these atrocities, both the Captains were liberated and the money restored. On completing his business at Senaghun, Captain Darlue sailed for France previously leaving with a *Jurutalis*, or writer, who was in his confidence, a letter to be delivered to the first French vessel that might touch at that port. When the *Lancier* arrived at Senaghun, the letter in question was handed to Captain La Repue de Chanfray, who having received from Captain Sylver a confirmation of Captain Darlue's statement, he landed with a suitable force on the 6th ultimo, but not being able to obtain the surrender of the murderers of Monsieur Luco, he burnt the village of Senagham filled with merchandise of various descriptions after an obstinate resistance from the Malays, many of whom were killed. The bar of the river, on the return of the French party to the Sloop-of-war being found suddenly obstructed and rendered impassable, the sailors destroyed their boats to prevent them falling into the hands of the Malays, and marched along shore to Annalaboo, seven miles to the northward under the protection of the *Lancier* which was underweigh sailing down the Coast. She lost three men who were drowned off the bar of the river. Thus, as the account states, has "most ample vengeance been obtained for the murder of Monsieur Luco"—*Penang Gazette, March* 7.

## MALACCA.

H. M. S. Cruizer.—H. M. S. *Cruizer* came into our road-stead on Tuesday last from Singapore, which place she left on Sunday, the 1st instant, but left again the same evening for that Port. We believe her hasty departure was owing to despatches received from Trincomalie by the *Ariel*, which vessel she met in the channel on her passage hither. The *Ariel*, we understand, is proceeding on to China with a large quantity of powder and shot for the intended armament, and would call off Singapore for a few hours. We are given to understand, that the *Ariel*, on her passage from the Gulph, touched at Bombay and Madras, at which latter place she is said to have taken in military stores for the eastward.—*Weekly Register March* 5.

## THE CHINESE TRIED BROTHERHOOD.

We have heard within the last three days, that strong suspicions were current at Singapore, of an attack by the members of this secret Fraternity whose laws are written in blood; whether the fear said to be entertained by the inhabitants have any other foundation than that springing from the rumours prevalent about the expedition to China, and which may have given rise to some anxiety respecting the future conduct of the Chinese community, which is known to be very large, we know not; but that such reports are rife in that settlement we have the best authority for stating.—*Ibid.*

## MASSACRE OF DUTCH SETTLERS.

An Acheen boat which arrived here a few days ago, brought the intelligence of the massacre at midnight of a number of Dutch Settlers with a small military force which had accompanied them, by the inhabitants of a village called *Tapoose*, situated on the West Coast of Sumatra. We have not been able to procure the details, but we believe that the Natives were exasperated at the Dutch coming to settle on their coast without the permission of the Rajah of Acheen, the chief of *To poose* being a feudatory of his Acheenese Majesty.—*Ibid.*

## CALCUTTA.

### COUNSELLER'S FEES.

A great deal has been written during the last few days on the subject of Counsel's fees, and something very like a conspiracy to rob the public has been brought against the gentlemen of the long robe. The public is really very ungrateful. The Bar has submitted with exemplary patience to progressive deductions from the *honoraria* of 'the good old times' and an outcry is now made because they will not submit to be *taxed* any more. Throw open the profession! Let every man be his own lawyer! Nothing like competition! Down with all monopolies! What does all this hubbub mean? Why the profession *is* open, and so are the courts, and every man, or for the matter of that, woman either, may plead his or her cause, or argue his or her rights, in his or her own particular way, subject to the possible chance of being a little mysterious to the most intelligent judge. What do people want more? Why, when they claim a right of doing as they like with their own will they deny that right to others? The merchant discounts at what rate he pleases, the shop man tickets his own wares, the doctor fixes his own fees, why should not a barrister have the same privilege. Why should he lend his knowledge, or his lungs to plaintiff or defendant upon their terms? if they dont like his, they can become their own clients. Oh! but it's the coalition, the combination to exact specific sums that is so very very objectionable. An understading as to a rate of fees may, it is just possible, exist among members of a body without reference to one common design to fleece the public, but, even were it otherwise, the public need complain, having the remedy in its own hands. If litigants don't like the cost of the prepared supply, let them work up their own raw material, remembering also that if the 'combination' be really to keep up unjust prices, some just 'operatives' may refuse to join the 'strike,' or others hearing of it may avail themselves of the opening. If combination in a profession be perfect, it is probably just and the character of gentlemen should be the guarantee that it is believed necessary. With reference to the emoluments of the profession, every one knows that they are commonly looked upon as very great. A person walks into the chambers of a barrister, and sees fifty or one hundred guineas marked upon a brief. If he has no idea of going to law himself, he is simply curious upon the subject, if he is already 'in the coach,' or if it is likely he may be, he groans aloud. Another man walks into Court, and hears a case disposed of in half an hour; he glances at the Brief, sees it endorsed ten or fifteen guineas, and on the first opportunity gives it as an instance of 'how easily lawyers make money.' He does not trouble his head to remember the years of unrequited toil the recipient has gone through, during which the little dependence he may have had has been expended in the daring speculation of winning public name and fame against a thousand competitors; he never thinks of the days and nights of anxious toil that have been devoted to a knowledge of the profession, no! he satisfies himself with the sage reflection that it's a very hard thing that Mr. Jones should not drive his carriage against Mr. Smith's buggy, and that Mr. Smith should not be able to engage parties to argue 'the rights of it' without paying perhaps twice as much as the damage he has sustained. Very likely he may tell you that he would have explained all about it for a quarter of the money. The Bar is not believed to be overpaid in England. The Bar in India is paid no higher, looking to the recognized relative value of money in the two countries, a value of which both services and all officials have the like advantage—*Eastern Star, April* 12.

## STATE OF PARTIES.

During the recess, and especially towards its close, a persuasion was entertained that something termed "reconstruction" had considerably strengthened the Ministry, not merely in "good dispositions," but in the power of realizing them. And this view was not only held by the followers of the Government, and the sanguine men, but also by more sturdily independent Liberals. The *Spectator* gave in to no such delusion: and for this reason. It saw that the essential want of the Government was *voting strength*, without which no "good intentions," if such were honestly entertained, could be realized, or were likely to be put in action; whilst no means of supplying this vital deficiency were apparent. Well—the session opens, the programme is before us; the two first scenes are over. Do the facts or indications correspond with the hopes that the faithful were led to entertain? Is there any sign of increased liberality? or of increasing strength? How stands the Opposition? How stands the Government with the Court, the Parliament, and the Country? Let us endeavour to answer these questions by an analysis of facts.

The first act of the Ministry, in the demand for an "establishment" for Prince ALBERT, was improper in its style; unwarranted by the necessity or the nature of the case; without the colour of precedent to support it; and, looking at the temper of the times and the great distress of the people, highly indecent in itself, as implying either an indifference to the feelings of the mass or an incapacity to comprehend them. The amount of the requisition was equally censurable. When the battle came to be fought, where were the signs of "increased strength?" The proposal was rejected by a majority so overwhelming, that, considering it both as a Monarchical and Ministerial measure, it may be pronounced unprecedented, no English gentlemen having been found heretofore who would subject their Sovereign or themselves to such an indignity. But, putting aside the result, where were the signs of an increased liberality, in the matter of the demand, or the speeches by which it was enforced? The thing itself displayed an extreme submission to the unwarrantable wishes of the Court: the speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, where it was not an artful misstatement of the case, and a reference to "precedents *from* the point," was an insinuation of *disloyal* motives against his opponents. Increased liberality! At one time Parliament was a place where men spoke to their party in the country, or at least to their party in the House. The speech of the leader of the "Reform" Ministry was directed to the Sovereign. It said *we* would have given "the Queen's Majesty" all "she liked," out of the people's pockets; but we are thwarted by the Tories, —for as to the thirty-eight Radicals who divided, with Mr. HUME, we could easily overpower them.

Abstractedly speaking, the affair of Prince ALBERT'S precedence is a silly affair, only fit to turn a period for the moralist or the satirist. But, as the Spanish grandee said to his Monarch, "Your Majesty yourself is but a ceremony." Where the claim to the Throne, and the whole system of one branch of the Legislature, are founded upon the principle of primogeniture, prudence exacts a regard to that principle from all within its influence. It argued in the Government a "deplorable deficiency of the faculties for business," to bring forward a bill of this kind without saving heirs apparent and presumptive; for though the latter seem at present of small consequence, yet who could guard against mortality, or who insure the contingencies of the future? It was something like a fraud to exclude from the title the purpose of the bill; it was something like a falsehood to say, as Lord MELBOURNE is reported to have said, that all parties interested had agreed to waive their claims, when it came out that the party *most nearly* interested had never been consulted. A defeat in the House of Lords is no proof of increased weakness in the Ministry; but the necessity of a retreat without a battle is any thing but a proof of increased skill, especially on a subject where no sympathy could be excited for the vanquished. If the conduct of the Tories on both questions has not improved *their* standing at Court, the result can scarcely have benefited the Ministry; for it has exhibited them weak and naked to their Royal Mistress,—willing, no doubt, to serve her purposes; but princes are not types of fidelity, or prone to take the will for the deed. All history teaches us that a tool which can no longer serve a royal turn is no longer cared for. Favourites, ministers, minions, or friends—WOLSEYS, WENTWORTHS, CARRS, or SHERIDANS—the moral is the same: and the inquirer will be tempted to reëcho the mournful exclamation of STRAFFORD, when his gracious master sent down an apology and a death-warrant—"Put not your trust in princes."

The division on the vote of censure is trumpeted as a glorious victory. We perceive little ground for triumph, whether we regard positive facts. The motion was one of an extreme nature; almost trenching on the exercise of the prerogative. It was, to use an expressive Americanism, *going the whole hog*; shutting out all politicians who might oppose many single Ministerial measures, letting in none but the sworn soldiers of the Tory party. It was not a compulsory fight on the part of the Tories, like the amendment on Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH'S motion in 1838 for a censure on Lord GLENELG or the demand of Irish confidence in 1839: it was a spontaneous attack. The time was not advantageous: instead of waiting till the mirage-like hopes which an opening session seems always to raise only to dissipate in its progress, the Opposition gave battle at once, in defiance of this disadvantage, and the prestige of the "reconstructed Ministry." Were there any symptoms of increased strength? On the contrary, it was the weakest numerical majority the Whigs have yet had on a similar question. In March 1838, the Ministerial majority was 29. In April 1839, it was 22. In 1840, under all the advantages we have stated, the majority of the "reconstructed Ministry" was only 21. For the curious it may be worth while to note the steadiness and discipline of the Tory phalanx. In March 1838 their division amounted to 287, and 287 was their number last Saturday morning: the falling-off of 8 was with the "strengthened" Government.

Turning to the debate, the victory is with the Opposition, whether the speeches are considered as immediately telling upon the House, or in their permanent effect upon the reader. From temper, fatigue, or some other cause, the speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL was inferior to his reputation and unequal to his position—remote, flippant, and matterless. It is possible that the length of the debate and the lateness of the hour induced physical and mental weariness both in the speaker and the reporters; but, judging from internal evidence, the thing is homogeneous, and looks like the indifference of man who has had notice to quit. Mr. MACAULAY'S set oration is admitted by his friends to have failed. The best speech of the four nights, Sir GEORGE GREY'S, though smart and flourishing, was rather adopted for the House of Commons and strong partisans, than to influence cool and thinking people. His chief points, the attacks upon PEEL and DAWSON, were dexterously put aside by the Tory leader; and even had they not, the mere planting of hits upon opponents, however hard in themselves or cleverly done, is not enough to form the staple defence of a great party, or of a Ministry in the position of the Whigs. Defined principles, firmness of purpose, profit from the past, and promise for the future, are what is needed, but what Sir GEORGE GREY had not to give.

There was no *oratory* on the Tory side any more than on the Whig; but the best speeches were lofter in tone, more weighty in matter, more real, and more readable. The debate, too, showed the improved discipline of the party: there was no religious fanaticism, or political violence; the Saints were silent; and Mr. BRADSHAW was ponderous, skilful, and mischievous; not unanswerable, but not answered by any Whig speaker, least of all by "the Cabinet Minister," who seemed to undertake the service by rising after him. Lord STANLEY displayed his peculiar faculty of forcible and stinging attack, with less of his usual petance, and aprudent abstinence not often displayed; whilst he avowed distinctly that the tactics he Conservatives would henceforth be changed,—that they were prepared to take office, and the government must be prepared for an *active* opposition. But the crack speech of the debate was PEEL'S. It had all his wonted artifice and skill, sobered and subdued; it had more matter than is usually found in the orations of the Tory leader; and it possesses an interest apart from the occasion of its delivery and the temporary purpose in view. The hits at the upstart vanity of the "first Cabinet Minister" and the visitant of "Windsor Castle," were well-deserved; the exposition of the weakness and division of the Government were true in themselves and effectively done; his narrative of the difficulties attendant on the subject of open questions made a nearer approach to the capacity of solving a general principle than PEEL had before given evidence of. It is not, however, so much as a speech, but as a manifestation of purpose, that the Tory leader's address is to be regarded. He took the first occasion of undoing, so far as he could, what the violence of the Ultras had effected during the recess, by laying down the future policy not only of himself but of the other leaders; and he took the opportunity, under the veil of an attack upon the submission of the Government to "the Tail," to read a lecture and a warning to his own followers. The Whigs chuckle and say that the liberality of his speech has separated him for ever from his party; but we see no signs of it. On the contrary, every thing bears the aspect of a plan and concord—the silence of the Ultras, the recantation of BRADSHAW, the cheers which accompanied the speaker, and the *two hundred and eighty-seven* who recorded their votes.

Upon the whole, therefore, the "no-confidence" motion has exhibited the Ministry weaker than they have yet been, whilst its tendency appears to be of permanent benefit to the Tories.

These things regard the past. In the future there is little sign of "good dispositions" in the "reconstructed" Ministry, or prospect of public advantage from them. As a sign of "dispositions," they have fashioned the Irish Corporation Bill to meet the pleasure of the Lords. And the last topic of difference between Whig and Tory being in a fair train of settlement, we can perceive no means by which the credulous may be deluded into groundless hopes, unless by frequent Ministerial "reconstructions,"—a scheme, however, which must soon exhaust itself.

Let us recapitulate the substance of what has been said as regards the dispositions and strength of the Whigs; taking positive facts, and probable conclusions.

1. The reconstructed Ministry has exhibited a servile submission to the Court, and has been ignominiously defeated.

2. The Ministers have fought for existence under every advantage; and their majority has been the weakest they have yet had on a similar question.

3. After keeping up a delusive struggle for six years on the Irish Corporation Bill, they have framed a measure to the last dictation of the Lords.

4. They are threatened by the Tories with an *active* opposition.

These are *facts*, which cannot be gainsaid or explained away: the following are only probable conclusions.

1. That the Ministry's incapability of gratifying the Royal wishes, whether in matters of substance or matters of form, is not likely to strengthen them at Court.

2. That the majority, such as it was, was produced only by hopes that the Ministry appear to have no means of fulfilling. If they do nothing, they will alienate, not only some sturdier though trusting Radicals, but politicians of the WARD and WAKLEY school. If they recur to the old sham of "preparing measures for rejection by the Lords," it is more than probable that what Lord HOWICK calls their "most respectable and steady supporters" will "drop off," by more than "one or two at a time," and the measures be rejected in the Commons.

3. With every advantage of Tory quiescence, they have not hitherto been able to avoid being beaten upon single questions; and they have always exhibited what the *Examiner* called such "a deplorable deficiency of the faculties for business," that Parliamentary affairs by the middle of the session have been in a state of confusion as inextricable as disgraceful. Will this be mended by an active opposition, which shall lie in wait for the blunders and errors of the Ministry?

4. These facts and reasons would seem to promise a speedy dissolution of the Whig Government: notwithstanding which they may linger for some time longer. The mass of men cannot foresee consequences in their causes; they must wait till the consequences come. The Government delusion of "reconstruction" will not be made palpable till towards the close of the session; and accident or trick may then float them over, till the recess gives them half-a-year longer of pay, and leisure for hatching some new contrivance. On the other hand, an unfavourable accident may suddenly destroy them. They are stricken with a mortal malady, but it is impossible to fix the date of their decease. As the phrase is on these occasions, they may "last some time yet," or they "may go off suddenly at last."

The result of this examination leads to the conclusion, that the Whigs stand *no better*, at any rate, than they did, with the Court, the Parliament, or the County. Does it not also justify the *Spectator* in cautiously avoiding all encouragements to that delusive hope which has imposed upon the sanguine Mr. WARD and the *dubiety* Mr. WAKLEY?

How stand the Tories? Not so well as when they were tricked out of office by the Bedchamber intrigue. The dragooning doctrines put forward by the Duke of WELLINGTON in the Lords, the furious opposition to National Education, the insane fanaticism about Ireland and Popery, have disgusted men whose feelings are Conservative though they meddle not in politics, and frightened many who were full willing to be rid of the Whigs. Their organs, too, have done them bad service during the recess, both in the choice and in the treatment of topics. Instead of statesmanlike views of the condition of affairs, the *Quarterly* was exaggerating personal antipathies into importance, and superadding elaborate dulness to impolicy. The *Morning Post* was making furious attacks on the Cheap Postage, which was no more Whig than Catholic Emancipation was Tory, but was enforced by the united voice of the country. The *Times* was *tirading* against O'CONNELL, Ireland, and Ireland's religion, in a style which it would have tasked O'CONNELL himself to equal. And almost all their papers indulged in the insolent style of contemptuous domination, which reminded men of the times of CASTLEREAGH, without the ability which then set it off. The conduct of the party in the late debate, and the speech of PEEL, have done something to soothe awakening hostility, but not enough. If they want office, they must *work* for it, and pay earnest-money to boot. Let them stop jobs; remedy blunders; lick abortive measures into shape; enforce economy; and, not content with these, let them originate some measures of Practical Reform. Two things, indeed, they may already point to,—they preserved the constitution of Jamaica from destruction by the Whigs, who are always for cutting knots they have themselves tangled; and they have saved the country six or seven hundred thousand pounds by their vote on Prince ALBERT'S allowance. But "one swallow makes no summer"—if they wish to gain ground in the country, they must give the country what it has not had for these ten years, some of the *advantages* of an Opposition.

How stand the Radicals? As a party in Parliament, the Radicals are non-existent. Radicals as individuals stand very badly—in the lowest deep, till they open for themselves a lower. It is difficult to point to a man who, when a general election comes, will be able to go to a constituency upon the broad ground of past conduct and public principles strictly upheld. Individuals, and many very possibly, may be reëlected, but it will be on local or personal, not political grounds; and let an adverse conjecture of affairs arise, what are accidents like these to rest upon? Such are the effects of substituting private or unintelligible motives for public principles—of acting with no other reason than "confidence in Ministers"—of voting with no other motive than to "keep out the Tories."—*Spectator*.

## CHARACTER OF WELLINGTON.

[*From Soane's "Life," compiled from the despatches, a very useful book of reference within moderate compass.*]

We should but ill perform our duty as historians, did we hesitate to give the truth from fear of any obloquy that may follow; but in so doing we shall speak of the Duke as of one who *has been*, to avoid all incongruity between the past and present.

In stature Wellington was a little above the middle height, being about five feet nine inches tall, but his shoulders were broad, his arms long, and his whole frame firmly knit, and capable of fatigue in an extraordinary degree; his eyes were grey, keen, brilliant, and searching; his brow, lofty and well-developed; his face long, with prominent features, the lower part of it contradicting in a singular manner the stern and almost iron expression of all above the mouth.

Of the many generals sent forth by Europe to battle with Napoleon and his marshals, he alone could boast that he had met each in turn yet never been defeated. Thus uniformly successful, what else can be inferred than that he was the greatest captain of his age? for though chance may do much it cannot lead to invariable results, or it would cease to be chance. But in truth Wellington possessed, and in an eminent degree, every quality of a perfect soldier; his mind was no less capable of fatigue than his body; his powers of calculating and combining were of the very highest order; his sight was remarkably quick; and to the most consummate prudence he united a spirit of enterprise, that is seldom found except in those tempers where the natural warmth predominates over every other consideration. He had, besides, the rare faculty of being able to bring all the powers of his mind to bear upon any subject, without delay, and under any circumstances, a single glance enabling him to decide, where leaders of equal talent, but of less promptitude, would have been irretrievably lost, in the time necessary to them for deliberation. It is a remarkable fact, and one which fully illustrates this position, that in many of his battles, when the misconduct of the Spaniards and Portuguese had placed him in the greatest jeopardy, he could at once change his whole plan of operations, and snatch victory from the midst of confusion and defeat.

As a statesman he deserved, and would have obtained, the highest rank in public opinion but for the reluctance which the world invariably entertains to allowing that the same individual may be equally great in opposite avocations. Mankind in general are as frugal of their admiration as of their gold, and this sort of double demand upon them for fame is ever received with a grudging and jealous spirit. Yet the policy of Wellington evinced a mind of the most comprehensive grasp, and its results in some cases were such as to defy all reasonable calculation. In India, and still more on the Peninsula, he had difficulties to contend with under which men of genius even might have succumbed with honour; yet he triumphed over every obstacle, and supported the war for more than two years by his political combinations subduing faction amongst the natives, defeating all the intrigues of the French, and for months together not only feeding his own Army, but the famished inhabitants of the country by resources that he had himself created, and without any help from England.

He was by temperament an enemy to popular rule, for license is inseparable from it, and his love of order was extreme. Cruelty was abhorrent to his nature, yet it would be difficult to show that he had any human sympathies, being in this respect like the *Destiny* of the Greek drama,—without wrong, without pity, inflexible impassable. With him, wealth, rank, and glory, were no more than the just payment of so much labour, bestowed by the prince, and involving no duties except to royalty; he never seemed to feel that his situation demanded any thing of him beyond his bond, or that, being powerful, he was called upon to assist the weak, that being exalted he was morally bound to uphold the lowly; to use the phrase that occurs a hundred times in his letters, public as well as private, such things were "no concern of his;" thus when pressed on all sides to interfere in behalf of Ney, he looked only to the *Convention of Paris* and not finding any such duty therein set down, he at once refused to meddle with "what did not concern him." Just he always was, and to to the very letter, but he felt too little interest in others to be magnanimous. Was he therefore cruel? certainly not; he was neither cruel nor humane, neither vindictive nor forgiving; all was with him a matter of sober calculation; and if he shed tears, as many have reported, on seeing the mangled bodies of his soldiers after a hard fought battle, it must either be attributed to physical causes, to the exhaustion of the overwrought mind and body, or else we must set it down for one of the many contradictions which are to be found in the human character.

This, as it appears to us after a long and careful study of his words and actions, is a faithful portrait of the GREAT DUKE, such as he showed himself in the field and in the council. One of the most brilliant characters in history he will always be, and but for the single blemish above recorded, he would have been without a parallel.

### A BLUE JACKET'S NAUTICAL TALES.

This work scarcely fulfils the promise of its opening; which displayed a directness of purpose, a variety of incident, a brevity of narration, and a quiet humour, that promised some sea-tales akin to those of MERYAT, without being copied from him. The falling-off arises from no defects on the part of the writer; who tells his story clearly and succinctly, rarely attempts to eke out his space by fine writing or diluted jokes, and exhibits, on occasion, a native sagacity and sly humour. The deficiency is a deficiency of matter. Few men who saw any service during the war, but must have experienced as many "moving accidents" as befel our hero in the "Saucy Jack;" and not an "Indiaman" leaves port without carrying as many charactets and as much material for a novel as the ship in which he sailed. The wreck, indeed, is a circumstance that luckily does not happen to all Indiamen; but there is nothing so distinctive in the calamity recorded by the Blue Jacket as to separate it from many others. Add to this deficiency in his subjects, a want of imagination in the writer, and it will readily be conceived that he is too matter-of-fact for fiction. The interest of the *Saucy Jack and the Indiaman* is of an unexciting kind; resembling an autobiography of a man of no great mark, without the feeling of certainty which an authentic narrative imparts. Both stories, however, are superior to the general run of novels; for they possess an air of reality, and the characters are natural though somewhat commonplace.

The form of each tale is a personal narrative, professing to be, as it probably is, an account of what occurred to the author, or fell under his observation, in two voyages. The trip in the Saucy Jack privateer took place in consequence of his running away from home in dudgeon, and becoming by good luck captain's clerk; the incidents are the usual ones of service in the West Indies and on the Spanish main,—as cutting out vessels, night attacks on shora, the chance, the pursuit, and the escape; the Saucy Jack having an additional enemy in our own men-of-war, who would have pressed her hands. The "Indiaman," besides the common occurrence of an outward passage, contains a love-story between the captain and one of his passengers; the lady being pestered by a fashionable roué, going to India as a last resource, and thinking he might as well repair his fortunes by marriage as by drudging at Calcutta. In the Indian Ocean a storm comes; and the vessels is wrecked upon the coast of Madagascar, where father and rival perish. The lovers, however, escape; and with their safe arrival in England, and of course their marriage, the work inartistically concludes.

The peculiar characteristic we have pointed out does not render either tale well adapted for extracts; but here is

#### A CHACE AND ESCAPE.

The Saucy Jack was in a dangerous predicament: an enemy on each side of vastly superior strength, so as to render all hope of escape by repelling force by force impossible; and, unfortunately, within nine miles was that frightful shoal called the Seranilla. This dangerous reef is in latitude 15 deg. 53 min. N. longitude 80 deg. W.; and extends fourteen miles, opposing a bar to our course supposed to be insurmountable. The Saucy Jack lost none of her reputation she increased her distance from the line-of-battle ship every minute; yet the frigate, from her position to windward, was enabled to get within point-blank shot, and opened her bow chase-guns on the privateer. The fire was not returned, and affairs

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were in this situation for about an hour. Our men were at their quarters, and ready to defend the Saucy Jack to the sinking. Courage beamed from every eye, and every eye was turned with astonishment on Captain Herbert, when he gave the order to retreat from quarters, secure the guns, and batten the hatches down: this was immediately done, however strange it appeared. No English sailor likes to be disappointed of a fight after his gun has been cast loose: they knew their Captain too well to suppose for a moment that he was about to surrender his vessel without firing a shot; yet what was about to be done? To weather the frigate, should we tack, was impossible; to run to leeward was equally so, as the line-of-battle ship would inevitably intercept our course. Hurried and anxious whispers passed between the men, each endeavouring to assign some cause for this strange proceeding. Not one on board could imagine the Captain's intention, even when he ordered the crew to their stations for trimming sails. An intense anxiety was pictured on every countenance, as the ship was within a quarter of a mile of the lofty and foaming breakers; which, should she advance within their fury, would dash the vessel instantly to pieces against the coral rocks beneath, and then no hope of saving a single life could possibly be entertained.

The frigate kept her fire; but, as the sea was rough, the motion of the vessel rendered it difficult to do so with effect; therefore no damage of consequence was sustained. The Saucy Jack still approached the breakers at a rapid rate; they were plainly heard on board as they were furiously lashed against the coral ribs of this frightful shoal. Every soul on board regarded the Captain with fixed attention; not a word was spoken fore or aft, until he called out to clap the helm a-weather. The privateer, obeying the impulse, came before the wind, bringing her sidelong to the dreaded danger. The Frenchman bore up likewise, keeping the Saucy Jack between the frigate and the breakers, then opened his broadside; and no doubt looked upon our capture or destruction as certain.

In this manner the two vessels ran on for about a mile, when the privateer came to where the water on the shoal was comparatively smooth; but for so very narrow a space two ships could scarcely have gone in abreast. Luffing suddenly up, the Saucy Jack shot through this opening with the swiftness of an arrow, and was immediately out of sight of her pursuers, who did not dare to follow.

Neither officer nor man on board knew of this mode of escape; and even now it was impossible to the result, as the breakers were roaring and foaming as high as the mast-head on both sides of the vessels, threatening every moment to overwhelm our frail ship and all that were in her. Seizing a speaking-trumpet, Captain Herbert ran aloft the weather fore-yard arms, and from that position hailed the men at the helm, and directed the progress of the ship. It was a frightful sight; yet the perfect knowledge evinced by the Captain, his firm voice, and confident deportment, warmed each heart and exhilirated the spirits of the crew.

Having fairly entered this narrow channel, the extremity of the danger was perceived; as a violent current carried the ship along a rapid rate, and seemed likely to whirl her against the numerous rocks, some of which were passed within a few fathoms, the spray from the surf at the same time wetting the sails; yet by a strict and immediate obedience to the orders given from the fore-yard arm, and a steady management of the head-braces, the crew were enabled to overcome the difficulties which presented themselves; and after being in this intricate dangerous channel for about an hour and a half, we emerged once more into the open sea, unharmed, leaving our mortified foe to chew the cud of disappointment at being deprived of his prey the moment he thought it within his grasp.—*Spectator.*

Letters from Anapa and Tifillis state that the Circassians, after having beaten General Potowski's corps at the foot of the mountain, had renewed their relations with the Kurdes. The intrepid Chief Chernil has rallied his troops under his standard, and has excited the Leghiers at the pass of Ageston to revolt. In consequence of these insurrections, General Grabbe has been compelled to send into that country a portion of the troops under General Sobalewsky. The Circassians have therefore gained better positions than those which they held at the commencement of the season. It is reported that Ibrahim Pacha is connected with this movement of the Circassians.

The revolt in Mexico gains ground. The town of Metamoras has been captured by the united forces of the Texans and the Mexican malcontents.

## ANECDOTES OF MILITARY LIFE.

We have a brace of most amusing volumes, from the pen of Major John Paterson, under the title of "Camp and Quarters," which we have not as yet had time to review in detail. The following piquant paragraphs, however, can hardly fail of proving of interest to our military readers:—

MARRIED MEN IN THE ARMY.—In time of war, matrimony is a serious drawback to the soldier. Constant uneasiness about the family he has left at home, when he himself is called abroad, and their anxiety for him, are painful things to think of; his happiness and peace of mind are marred, and all his best exertions paralized, by reflecting on his situation; and hinders his advancement in the service. In times of peace, when his family are around him, still there is nothing but endless scenes of trouble. He is surrounded by an interminable host of miseries, enough to wear him out. It is bad work truly in the barracks, as I have often witnessed, where the "Benedicts" are doomed to taste the ups and downs of life—the latter most prevailing; cribbed, cabined, and confined, in one small room,—to say nothing of the endless jars and bickerings which arise in their society, from innumerable causes. A barrack may safely be designated mirror of life, wherein all the varieties of human character are reflected. Let them who roam about the open world, troubling themselves in vain, and wearing out their days in shadowy pursuits, just take a survey of matters going forward within this noisy region, where they will become acquainted with the "secrets of the prison-house;" the beings shut up in which fret and fume away their time, with fully as much anxiety as their brethern of the wider sphere they quitted. Tormenting jealousies,—the pride of office,—the love of rank,—the overweaning airs of your would be great men, and your little great men, with a whole catalogue, of petty plaguing nuisances, invented, as if by patent, for the express purpose of driving every person of common sense from the profession. The most prolific source of jealousy was in choosing quarters; it is astonishing what an uproar was kicked up on these occasions. After the field officers took their room, then came "the tug of war." Ye tender sex, Boreas was a trifle to the gentlest of you. On the score of rank, barrack damages were likely to arise, for the repair of which, the surgeon was the only artist requisite. Then followed all the little piques and wrangling work. The lady of Major Ravelin cuts the wife of Colonel Benbow, the latter being rather tardy in returning her last visit. Mrs. Captain Pepper gets into a huff with Lieutenant Valliant's rib, for a gross infringment of politeness, and sends her to study the "Rules of Etiquette." The Paymaster's better-half, at daggers with the Doctor's sposa, because she walked before her into church. The Quartermaster's helpmate, in Coventry by the whole, it having been ascertained that she originally carried on her studies where a Cynic of old times had thought proper to take unfurnished lodgings. In short, they are all at loggerheads, so that it would require a body equal to the Congress of Vienna, to harmonize their several polemics.

AN ENSIGN.—The ensign's pay in those days, was but 4s. 6d. per diem. One of our officers, a youth who stood extremely well in his own esteem, being asked the amount of an ensign's pay, replied—"'Pon honour I am not aware; my servant gets it to buy blacking for my boots." So well he might, for in truth it was a miserable pittance; doled out with careful hand on the 25th day of each month. The undermentioned estimate will enable the reader to form a tolerably correct idea of our pecuniary affairs, at the period now in question. I doubt very much whether Joseph Hume could manage the statements in a more financial style.—

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dinner at the mess.. | 2 | 0 | Net pay per day.. | 4 | 6 |
| Wine at ditto..... | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Servant and sundries | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Breakfast.. .. .... | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Washing..... ..... | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | 4 | 6 | | 4 | 6 |
| Balance left for pocket-money and dress.. | | | | £0 | 0 0 |

The poor fellow who couldn't occasionally bleed his friends, or draw on the purse of some old "uncle," was reduced to sad dilemma; countenance looked particularly blue towards the expiration of the month, and was fully as long as the bills that lay upon his table.

THE LADY WHO INVITED MORE COMPANY THAN HER ROOM WOULD HOLD.—The most memorable event that happened during our stay at Galway, was a joyous entertainment, given by a facetious lady, who was blest with the fine old patronymic of O G——. Having lately made a flitting to her new house, which, in reality, was an ancient fabric, a most tumble-down concern, standing, or rather tottering, in a long, dark, and narrow street, she proposed to celebrate the business, agreeably to custom, by giving a house-warming; and a precious warming certainly it was, for in the praiseworthy resolution of generous hospitality, she quite forgot the geography of her mansion, while overflowing with sentiments of a loving nature for "our cloth," she asked every officer in the garrison to her fete. Mrs. O G—— was, moreover, furnished with a fair supply of daughters, waiting for promotion; having, therefore an eye to their advancement, she considered this the finest opportunity to bring them out; while she flattered herself by thinking that such blooming young recruits would be an acquisition to ours, or any other regiment. To the utter amazement of our patrons, her drawing-rooms and parlours were quickly filled to suffocation, by the company that came swarming in. The bed-rooms, where beds were previously knocked down, were put in requisition; when amidst the struggling to get in, there was a scene of jostling that baffles all narrative. Orders and commands flew here and there, like those upon a field of battle. Louder than the rest, was the voice of our worthy hostess. "Och, Pat! what are you doing then? Put the ladies into the blue-room; Molly, tell Mrs. Burke to walk up stairs." "The stairs are full ma'am, from top to bottom." "Well, put them in the parlour." "The parlour, too, is as full as it can hold." "Colonel, make yourself quite at home. Mrs. O'Flannagan, dear, show the Miss Mahoneys into the ould closet at the head of the stairs, and I'll send out your tea. Major Sullivan, come this way;—my daughters, Sir, (introducing four bouncing wenches), my daughters will entertain you. Girls dear, take care of the Major." Our elegant extract from the barracks, by this time elbowing their way upwards, through the dense and agitated mass; some by violent squeezing, gained the drawing-room, where the mistress of the ceremonies, presiding at the teaboard, like a 74 at anchor, (for she was upon an elephantine scale), was wedged up by her party; others were packed away with the ladies of the dismantled bed room; while not a few were closetted with Mother Flannagan, and her chickens in the coop, or distributed in the lobbies, hall, or stairs.—The carpet had been taken up before the visitors arrived; a precaution quite unnecessary, for it appeared little short of madness to think of such a thing as dancing, although some vain attempts were made to do so. Fainting scenes were beautifully enacted by the nervous ladies, while those who took no part in the performance were gasping in a corner. You may talk of the fire-king, who walked into an oven, in escort with a leg of mutton,—of the man who was baked in his easy chair,—or the religious character, who was roasted on a gridiron; they were cool in comparison with the Galway martyrs, who were stowed or stewed away upon the highest pressure system; while a sort of gaseous vapour issued from the well-compressed assemblage, which made its exit from every chink or window; and from which Lock, Stevenson, Brunell, or any of our modern engineers might easily have contrived to obtain a supply of steam to aid their railroad projects. As the night began to steal away, so in like manner did the company, all of whom by day light, had finally evaporated.

A BURLY ENSIGN.—An amusing instance of this occurred at D——, when the entire garrison was assembled. We had a fine burly ensign, the paternal head of all the ensigns who rejoiced in the strangely sounding name of Snodgrass; a man of such rotundity of corporation that he would have done the honours of Sir John, at any town-hall banquet. He was, in short, a second Lambert. Being thus, as it were, unhappily for himself, poor man, of such out-of-all-reason limits in his front, as to render his unnatural projection very much in the way, when the troops were formed into line,—it was a matter of no small difficulty to dress the regiment. This was particularly annoying to the commandant, whose ire was always raised when this enormous mass of humanity came before him. On the present occasion, Snuddy was at his post; for some time, many attempts were made to dress the alignment, but all in vain; no one could divine the cause of such a failure; when at length, the Colonel, with his wonted sharpness, ferretted out the original man-mountain in the centre; and immediately made a signal that he might fall back;—it was of no use,—though the whole of the staff reiterated his commands, they might as well have attempted to move the rock of Gibraltar. Enraged beyond all measure, the Colonel galloped to the object of his wrath, and called out loud enough for a legion to have heard him, "Mr. Snodgrass, keep in your belly; keep in your belly, sir." The venerable though obnoxious ensign, rolling about from side to side, withdrew unwillingly, hiding himself and his huge protuberance, in rear of the battalion. The whole of the troops were convulsed with laughter, which it was impossible to restrain, though a host of generals were present.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS NO COWARDS.—What is the state of mind or feeling in which men generally go into action? is a question that has many times been asked: and, I believe, as often without a direct or satisfactory reply. It is a query, which without power of diving into every breast, would appear at once to bear a very puzzling character; but, as the conduct and expression form a reasonable index of what is passing within, that which at first might seem a difficulty, becomes by a little observation easily arrived at; and sufficient data known, or guessed, by which to enable even a superficial person to answer with tolerable correctness. It is really astonishing, with what indifference the approaching contest is beheld, by those who are to take an active part therein; it would seem at the moment, as though it were nothing more than one of those every-day events, of common place routine; a march, parade, resting in camp, a field-day, or a battle, it is all alike to soldiers; I mean those, who are regularly and bona fide soldiers—who, without expending a moment's thought upon the subject, evidently betray much more anxiety as to when, or where, the commissary is to shew his face, or as to the quantity or quality of the grog. An imputation, at variance with this opinion, has been stated by a certain military writer, in a book of modern date; where, in one sweeping and unqualified censure, it is asserted, that "Cowardice is greatly more predominant than courage;" and after some preamble, tending to mislead the reader, it is further mentioned, or rather repeated, that among our soldiers, "fear, the most powerful of the human passions, is more generally evinced than the world supposes." It must confess, for my part, and with confidence assert, that from all I have seen in the course of five years' hard campaigning, I cannot by any means agree with the tenor or spirit of these observations; for it was to me, as I presume it was to others, sufficiently apparent, that cowardice was but an exception: and, to the honour of British soldiers be it spoken, the exception was a rare one. If men were so powerfully overcome by fear, to the extent above alluded to, it would manifestly shew itself—it could not be suppressed: but whether upon coming into action, or in the very heat of fire, I can scarcely recal to memory a solitary instance of that so called widely extended panic. As before observed, men go into battle without giving themselves a thought about the matter; let the officers but lead them on, and I am well assured it is unnecessary to add, that they will never, in any situation, display an inclination to hang back. There may be a momentary stopping now and then, or hobbing when the cannon balls come sweeping past their ears: but this arises not from 'timid fancies'—it is rather an involuntary shrinking of the physical or nervous system, as one would start upon the sudden impulse of a shock or noise.—*United Service Gazette.*

STATE OF THE FRANCHISE.—Mr. Hume, on Tuesday moved by a series of returns stating the number of registered electors in each county, city, or borough in the United Kingdom, the nature of their qualifications, and the increase or decrease since 1835. Several Members objected to the great expense and trouble of making out the returns; but they were ordered, by a majority of 87 to 76.

THE IMPRISONED SHERIFF.—A motion by Alderman Wood for permission to Mr Sheriff Evans to wait upon the Queen to ascertain when her Majesty would receive the congratulatory address to her marriage, from the City of London, was opposed by Lord John Russell supported by Mr. Freshfield, and rejected, by 81 to 39.

To-morrow (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, the fifth session of oyer and terminer during the present mayoralty will commence at the Justice-hall, in the Old Bailey. There has been an interval of five weeks since the commencement of the session, yet the calendar, in a numerical point of view, is a comparatively light one, which is partly owing to the sessions having been recently held in partly the counties of Middlesex and Surrey. There are, however, persons named in the calendar who are charged with offences of a highly venal character, and which subject them to banishment for long periods—in some cases for the term of their natural lives. In addition to the prisoners already in custody there are several others who are under a course of examination at the various metropolitan police offices.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF THE BETHNAL-GREEN CHARTISTS.—Some time since two of the learned judges sent a special order down to Newgate for the Bethnal-green Chartists to prepare for their trial on Monday the 2d of March (to-morrow): but subsequently that order has been annulled by the following circumstance:—On Wednesday a writ of *certiorari* was received at the office of the Central Criminal Court, returnable on the 11th of April, by which the case is removed from this tribunal to the Court of Queen's Bench. If this alteration had not taken place, it would have been hardly possible that the judges could have got through the business in time to proceed on the Norfolk circuit, as there are 78 witnesses for the defence, in addition to a great number on the part of the crown. We are also informed that some other traversers have removed, by a similar process, to the superior courts so that the session is likely to be of short duration.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon an accident of a singular and melancholy character occurred to a man named Chapman, residing at a lodging-house, No. 7. Bear-alley, Farringdon-street. The man, who was subject to fits, was sitting by the fire smoking a pipe of tobacco, when, feeling the premonitory symptoms, he threw himself upon the bed, but forgot to throw away his lighted pipe. The tobacco ignited the sheets and set fire to the apartment, burning the poor man in a frightful manner. He was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he now lies. The engines from the Farringdon-street station were on the spot, and prevented the destruction of the premises.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—On Friday night, shortly after six o'clock, a young lady, elegantly attired, threw herself into the river from off London-bridge. The alarm was first given by a lad who was sitting in the recess. She appeared to be about twenty years of age, and had on a black bever bonnet and feathers, and a sable-boa round her neck.

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